REGISTERED No 1—1877

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,736.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1877.

LIBRARY GOETHE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
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To Subscribers Up-country.

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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	1 8
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a line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the Inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s. s. JAVA, 1465 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander F. Corton, as above, from Kurrachee, on SATURDAY, the 10th February 1877.

The Java is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on FRIDAY, the 2nd February and on TUESDAY, the 6th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Java.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th December 1876.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. "COMMILLA" 872 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. C. Shaw, on SATURDAY, the 10th Feb. 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras Callingapatam, Cocconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from Intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. "EUPHRATES" 967 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. L. Shiell, on FRIDAY, the 9th February, 1877, at 4 P.M., to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSRRH and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY, at 10 A.M.

The s.s. "EUPHRATES," 967 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. L. Shiell, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 9th February 1877, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. VINGORLA, 572 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander N. R. Sayers, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 13th February 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Verawul, Poro Bunder, Mangrole and Catch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wine. Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st March 1877.
INDIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 15th March 1877.
PERSIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 31st March 1877.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st April 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th April 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th January 1877.

RUBATTINO S. N. COMPANY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO NAPLES, LIVORNO, AND GENOA.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s well-known Steamer INDIA, Captain Dodero, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 15th March next, to be followed by the PERSIA, Captain Musolo, to leave on SATURDAY, the 31st March 1877, *without fail*. For passage and particulars of information, apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent,
Rubattino S. N. Company.

FOR LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 10TH FEBRUARY.

THE fine Steamship GUY MANNERING, 2,532 Tons, Captain Charles Mann, will be despatched as above. She has very superior first-class accommodation, and is fitted with every appliance calculated to promote the comfort of Passengers.

The RATE OF PASSAGE is

1st Class to Liverpool ..... Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on Board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL, & Co., Agents,
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,

Bombay, 30th January 1877. Passenger Agents.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL. VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. INDIA will sail positively on WEDNESDAY, the 14th February, and will be followed by the MACEDONIA on WEDNESDAY, the 28th idem.

Rates of Passage Money.

1st Class to NAPLES ..... Rs. 400.
Do. do. LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500.

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and Passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy Baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME and Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by passengers.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th January 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
S. SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	12th Feb.
— TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	19th do.
S. CATAY	2982	450	R. T. Dundas	26th do.
— VENETIA	2736	450	E. Ashdown	4th March.
S. PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	12th do.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	19th do.
S. MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	26th do.
— TANJORE	2262	450	J. Orman	2nd April.
S. MIRZAPORE	3769	600	A. Parish	9th do.
— SIAM	3000	500	N. W. Haselwood	16th do.
S. MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	23rd do.
— NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	30th do.
S. ASSAM	3033	600	N. Stewart	7th May.
— THIBET	2523	400	G. F. Cates	14th do.
S. SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	21st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked S. proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

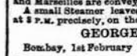
A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st February 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 20th Feb. 1877, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. GEELONG, (1,835 Tons and 250 H. P.), Captain C. Fraser, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 17th February 1877.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 6th February 1877. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports calling at Galle).

	Tons.	H. P.
BANGALORE	2093	500 Capt G. N. Hector 3rd March at 3 P. M.
AVOCA	1482	250 Capt E. G. Stead 31st March at 3 P. M.
TRAVANCORE	1900	350 Capt W. Barratt 28th April at 3 P. M.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
8, Rampart Row, 6th February 1877. Superintendent.

FOR LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

THE FINE new Steamship ARAGO, Lewis Jones, Commander, will sail early next week; have excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers.

For Terms and further particulars, apply to Captain JONES on board, or to

MARWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
Bombay, 1st February 1877. Agent.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
CAPT. KENNETH HORE.

THE above Steamer will sail for LIVERPOOL on WEDNESDAY, the 28th February, positively.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 30th January 1877. Agents.

SALE OF WRECK—On account of whom it may concern, there will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on THURSDAY, the 15th February, the Hull, Machinery and Cargo of the Steamer DACCA, of 2,049 Tons and 300 H. P., as the vessel lies on the Santipilly rocks, near Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co.
Agents, B. I. S. N. Co. (Ld.)
Bombay, 31st January 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DRY DATES.

THIS-DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, on account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Inderjee Moonsee, by order of Shaik Mohomed Abdool Loubji :—

632 Cuppas of Dry Dates.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 7th February 1877.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.
MILITARY SQUARE, FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P. M., at their rooms, Military Square, No. 1.

Lots of white and printed sarry and dhotees of different yards, 1 case all wool Lycee's, 5 cases Turkey red cambrics, 28 yards, 1 cases Turkey red cambrics, 24 yards, 5 cases Eau de Cologne double in wicker bottle.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 7th February 1877.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
No. 40, Meadow Street.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, as follows :—

A collection of toughened glass-ware, (almost unbreakable), from A. D la Bastice, Paris, consisting of soda-water and other tumblers in varieties, glass discs for placing under candles, watch glasses, candlesticks, &c., &c.

An invoice of beautifully inlaid mosaic round tab'es of sizes (a few with inlaid chess board) suitable for clubs, verandahs, &c., &c., American rocking and folding chairs.

Samples of Porcelain ware, consisting of tea and coffee pots, pickle-jars, table dessert and rice plates, beer mugs, bowls, breakfast and tea cups and saucers, glass centre or flower dishes, water jugs, &c.

K. O. hanging and wall lamps, &c.

Two new travelling tents for single person.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 7th February 1877.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, 1 P.M., Messrs JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Room the following crates of earthenware, on account and at the risk of first Indenter, Abdool Hoosain Rahimbhoy—Per ship Afton :—

R S / 306 / H R } 1-9 { 9 crates of earthenware, consisting of table plate of sizes, hotwater plate, pie dishes, &c. &c.

On account of concerned—

Few cases of glassware.

AUCTION SALE of Wellington Ankle and Stable Boots of different sizes belonging to Army Clothing Department.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 P.M., precisely, Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises occupied by the Army Clothing Department, Nesbit Lane, Byculla, by order of Superintendent of Army Clothing, the following boots in lots of from ten to twenty pairs to meet the requirements of intending purchasers.

340	Pairs of Wellington	Boots of sizes.	
452	,,	Stable	do. ,,
532	,,	Ankle	do. ,,
290	,,	Wellington	do. ,,
327	,,	Stable	do. ,,
1,318	,,	Ankle	do. ,,

20 Cases containing in each 100 bars of Brown Soaps.

The property will be on view three days before the day of sale.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 7th February 1877.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated, rich glass and crockery wares, a first-class full-toned mahogany semi-grand piano by "John Broadwood and Sons" made for India, a handsome harmonium, handsome English-built light mail phaeton, broughams, hansom cabs, horses, plants, &c., at Malabar Hill.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 8th Feb., at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain wares, piano, harmonium, carriages, horses, plants, &c., the property of R. G. Walton, Esq., the same comprises rich thin stem glassware, handsome dinner and dessert services richly gilt and embossed, oxidised silver biscuit box, handsome ice pitcher, claret jug, cruet and pickle stands with rich cut bottles, teaset, toast rack, sugar basket, round waiters, an oakwood case containing a set of best electroplated beaded pattern spoons and forks for 12 persons, handsome plated fish eating knives and forks with ivory handles, cutlery, sing e barrelled rifle by "Lancaster," &c., handsome seasoned blackwood furniture such as a very handsome and unique circular table for 12 persons, with fountain and 4 seats containing gold fish, handsome Madras pattern arm chairs, elegantly carved, circular, pier, card and writing tables, easy and drawing room chairs, full backed conversation and half backed sofas, centre ottomans, teypoys, whatnot-, monkey tables, a first class mahogany semi-grand piano by "Broadwood & Sons," a sweet toned rosewood harmonium with 18 stops by "Debain," very elegant alabaster antique pattern marble vases, bronze statues, very handsome 8 day French clocks, chiffonier, rich brussel's drawing room carpet, rich table ornaments, firstrate lithographs in gilt frames, English iron painted cots, handsome massives, dressing, washing and side tables with marble tops, clothes presses, wardrobes, dispense articles, a valuable collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 Handsome English built mail phaeton of "Lewis" of Salisbury.
1 Do. ,, ,, light brougham by "Holman & Co."
1 Do. Madras built office do.
1 Do. English built handsome cab.
1 ,, light do.

Sets of English made single and double harness, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

N.B.—The plants will be sold TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 6-30 A. M.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

9 Casks Superior Marsala Wine.

AT 1 P.M.

The Property of a Gentleman proceeding to Europe.

1 English-built dog cart with a black Arab horse and set of harness.

On account of the concerned.

10 Handsome Arab horses.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 7th February 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 7TH FEBRUARY.

STAR COMPANY.

GREAT SUCCESS
Of the admired Two-Act Comedy,
WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME,
And the Drama by J. Maddison Morton, Esq.,
A PRINCE FOR AN HOUR.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle, Rs. 2; Stalls, Re. 2; Gallery, Re. 1.
PIT, EIGHT ANNAS.
Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.
Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, 8TH FEBRUARY.

STAR COMPANY.

FAREWELL BENEFIT
OF
H. G. BARKER.

POSITIVELY
LAST TIME OF THE
PANTOMIME,
NEW TRICKS. GREAT TREAT.

NOTICE.—I will NOT be RESPONSIBLE for DEBTS contracted by any of my CREW while at Bombay without my permission.

JOHN SANGSTER,
Master of the Ship Dunalistair.

6th February, 1877.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.—An ALEXANDRA PARK PHAETON by Nunn Brothers, with a pair of handsome Chesnut Arabs, fast, quiet, perfectly sound and driven daily by a Lady. Price Rs. 1,300.

A COW in CALF and a STEER, eleven months old.

A handsome solid Mahogany, Cottage Grand Broadwood PIANO, new 12 months ago. Apply to J. E BODGER, 2, Dean Lane, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

REDUCED RATE FOR COTTON PIECE GOODS AND TWIST FROM BOMBAY TO MADRAS

From this date, and until further notice, COTTON PIECE GOODS and TWIST, booked through from Bombay to Madras, will be charged at a REDUCED RATE of Re. 1-12-0 per Maund.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 6th February 1877.

IMPROVED PATENT TARPAULINS prepared on English Canvas only; and guaranteed Free from Adhesiveness either in Sun or Rain. They are finished expressly for use in hot Climates. No Tar is used in the composition, which is perfectly Pliable and free of all Spontaneous Combustible Matter. Our Tarpaulins with Ordinary Usage will last for 3 Years. The Arsenal, Fort William, has tested and found them all that we describe, and in addition Proof against Damp and White Ants.

All Tarpaulins made by us are Branded

F. HARLEY & Co.,
MAKERS,
CALCUTTA.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA—The best remedy for

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

A LARGE SUPPLY on hand. Usual DISCOUNT to the TRADE.

Agents.—D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

LETTS'S DIARIES
FOR 1877.
ALL SHAPES AND SIZES.
TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld).

NATURAL MINERAL WATERS.

Just received a further Consignment of HUNYADI JANOS,

THE NEW SALINE APERIENT BITTER WATER.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
In quart bottles at per doz.	13 8	15 0
CARLSBAD, Alkaline Purgative ..quarts per doz.	12 0	13 8
CARLSBAD SALTS ..per bottle	3 0	3 8
FRIEDRICHSHALLER, Aperient Saline ..quarts per doz.	10 8	12 0
PULLNA, Saline Purgative ..pints per doz.	9 0	10 0
VICHY, Alkaline Gaseous .. ,, ,,	8 0	9 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

A RELIABLE FILTER

IS an essential requisite for all TRAVELLERS and RESIDENTS in INDIA, where PURE WATER is so absolutely necessary to health. A large assortment of the most approved descriptions are on sale by the Undersigned, who will furnish details upon application.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE SEASON'S DISTILLATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains the high reputation of the Bottlers.

Quarts per doz. Cash Rs. 9-0.
Pints ,, ,, ,, 6-0.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOMBAY RACE MEETING, 1877.

TREACHER & CO.'S
BINOCULAR FIELD & OPERA GLASSES,

With Achromatic Lenses, are unsurpassed for field of range and clear and sharp definition.

The Company's three change Glasses adapted for the

THEATRE, RACE COURSE, OR USE AT SEA,

are highly finished Instruments.

Assortments in Morocco or Russia Leather, with Japanned or Aluminium mounts, and single or double draw adjusting tubes, now on sale.

Prices from Rs. 18 to Rs. 80 each.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ
AND
SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Are prompt and powerful Tonics; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite they are invaluable.

Per Bottle
Liq. Chirettinæ, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.
Sacch. Chirettine, ,, 1-8 and ,, 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

BASS'S PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY MESSRS. M. B. FOSTER AND SONS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) are the exclusive AGENTS, in this Presidency, for the above Firm.

Messrs. FOSTER & SONS are the largest Bottlers of the national beverage in the World, and the Shipments of the Brand received from that Firm during the past five years have, by their unequalled qualities, gained for it the leading position in this and the other Presidencies of India.

Per Doz. Quarts, Cash.....Rs. 6 0
Do. Pints, do. ..... ,, 4 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

MESSRS. LEAL BROS. & CO.'S MADEIRA.

H. M. the King of Portugal has for some time accorded his PATRONAGE to Messrs. LEAL BROS. & Co., who have APPOINTED US their SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

NOTICE.
APOLLINARIS WATER.

We have accepted the AGENCY for the sale of this CELEBRATED WATER. For Analysis, Testimonials and Prices see the Company's Advertisement.

BASS'S INDIA PALE ALE.
Our Own Bottling.

	Net Cash. Rs. A.	Credit. Rs. A.	
In Casks of 3 doz. Qts.....per doz.	6 4	6 12	*Duties included.*
In Casks of 6 doz. Pts .....per doz.	4 4	4 12	

COOPER, A VATTING OF DUBLIN STOUT AND LONDON PORTER.
Bottled by the London Cooper Company.

In Casks of 3 doz. Qts. .....per doz.	6	4	6 12	*Duties included.*
In Casks of 6 doz. Pts. .....per doz.	4	4	4 12	

GUINNESS'S STOUT.
Bottled by Moline and Company.

Casks containing 3 doz. Qts. .....per doz.	6	8	7	0	*Duties included.*
Casks containing 6 doz. Pts.....per doz.	4	8	5	0	

Messes, Clubs, Co-Operative Societies and Traders will be liberally treated.
WE ASK THEIR SUPPORT.

N. B.—Forwarding charges we add to the above rates. We guarantee each case to contain its FULL complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of ON ARRIVAL BUT NOT AFTERWARDS.

☞ *Mofussil Constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the Railway receipt.*

LOCAL AGENTS.
Mr. JAMES PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, and Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE.
Borah Bazaar Street. Poydoni.
Bombay, January 1877.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

ESPLANADE HOTEL,
RAMPART ROW, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

PATRONIZED BY
HIS EXCELLENCY SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE G.C.S.I., K.C.B.
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND
H. E. REAR-ADMIRAL CUMMING, C.B.,
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, EAST INDIA STATION.

THE ESPLANADE is a FIRST CLASS HOTEL, and is open to the sea-breeze on every side.

Passengers by the G. I. P. Railway should book to Boree Bunder Terminus, and those by the B. B. and C. I. to Church Gate Street Station.

Within walking distance of all Government and Steamer Offices.

REVISED TARIFF.

Position of Rooms.	One Person, Daily.	Two Persons in one Room, Daily.	One Person, Monthly.	Two Persons Monthly, in one Room.
Fourth Floor	Rs. 4	Rs. 8	Rs. 110	Rs. 220
Third Floor	,, 5	,, 9	,, 140	,, 260
Second Floor	,, 6	,, 10	,, 170	,, 290
First Floor	,, 7	,, 12	,, 200	,, 350

These Terms include Baths, Lights, and Attendance.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR A LARGE PARTY OR A TERM.

The Divisions between the Rooms have been closed up.

Esplanade, Bombay, January 1, 1877.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM & CO. invite attention to their large and choice *Stock* of *Coatings, Whip Cords, Trowserings, Riding Cords, Vestings, Shetland Spuns, &c.*

We guarantee fit and style equal to the best London Establishments.

DRESS SUITS.

Superfine West of England Broad Cloth, very light in texture, lined silk throughout, suit complete	Rs. 90 0
Do. Dress West	12 0
Do. Dress Trowsers	23 0
White Marsella Vest	8 8

MORNING AND VISITING COATS.

Ribbed and Diagonal Coatings, Blue or Black, in a variety of textures, all Wool, best West of England	Rs. 36 to 43 0
Black, Blue or Oxford Melton, medium substance, stitched or bound with silk braid, handsomely finished	Rs. 35 to 50 0
Black or Blue West of England Broad Cloth	Rs. 43 to 50 0

LIGHT OFFICE COATS.

Brown Holland Sac Coat	9 0
Blue Serge, Single or Double-Breasted, very durable	20 0
Fancy mixed Angolas, Double or Single-Breasted, Rs. 20 to 25	0
Black Glace Alpaca, very fine quality, Double-Breasted Sac Coat	15 0
Single Breasted	13 0
Black Paramatta, warranted not to change colour, Rs. 15 to 18	0
Do. Single Breasted	13 0
Badham's very light Day Suits, consisting of Double-Breasted Sac Coat and ordinary Trowsers	27 8
Blue Serge, the Finest Quality, Wool-Dyed, Double-Breasted Sac Coat and Trowsers	30 0

DUST OR EVENING COATS, &c.

Light Overcoats	Rs. 20 to 35 0
Dust Coat, made from Drab and Grey Serge	23 to 35 0
Ulster Coats, with Belt and Hood, very warm, from	40 to 50 0
Warm Overcoats for Overland Passengers	35 to 45 0
Inverness Capes, made from stout Scotch Tweeds	35 to 40 0
Pea Jackets, Best Pilot, Heavy Scotch Tweeds and Whitney	30 to 35 0

CRICKETING AND BOATING SUITS.

The Best Saxony Twilled Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, Double-Breasted Coat and Trowsers	35 0
White Saxony Flannel Shirts, with Collar attached	8 8

RAILWAY TRAVELLING SUITS.

Single-Breasted Lounge Coat, cut loose, with a band round the waist, and buttoning up to the throat, with ordinary Trowsers to match	Rs. 30 to 40 0
Norfolk Jackets, well suited for shikaring and travelling made from Fancy Angolas	from Rs. 18 to 30 0

TROWSERS.

Fancy Angolas—these goods are thoroughly shrunk, Shepherds, Checks, Stripes, plain shades, and Fancy Stripes, per pair	from Rs. 11-8 to 17 0

DRILL TROWSERS.

Best Striped Cotton Drill Trowsers, thoroughly shrunk, per pair	5 8
Real White American Drill	5 0
Fancy Striped Drill, per pair	from Rs. 6-8 to 7 0
Brown Holland, per pair	5 0

RIDING AND SHIKARING SUITS.

Best Bedford Cord, all shades of colour, Riding Coat	20 0
Do. Trowsers	23 0
Do. Breeches	23 0
Whipcord, in several shades of colour, suitable for hard wear Riding Coat	27 0
Trowsers	21 0
Breeches	21 0
White Doe Racing Breeches	27 4
White and Drab Cotton Cord Riding Coat	20 0
Do. Trowsers	14 0
Do. Breeches	14 0
Mofussil or Shikaring Suits, strong Brown and Heather Mixture, warranted to turn Spear Grass	20 0
Brown Flat Shikaring Coat	12 0
Trowsers	8 0
Breeches	8 0
Light Brown Shikaring Suit, very tough	18 0

CHOLERA BELTS.

Badham & Co.'s Cholera Belts should be worn by every European in India. They completely protect the bowels from chill, and are a great support to the spine and far less bulky than the old Kummerbund. 3 to 3

Patterns with Instructions, for Self-measurement, free on application.

LESS TEN PER CENT. FOR PROMPT CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAPTAIN BURTON'S
TONIC BITTERS.

USED with invariable benefit and STRONGLY RECOMMENDED by that Eminent Traveller.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A SOUND and trustworthy Wine for general table use. Fresh shipment just bottled.

PER DOZEN.....Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 2, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the New General Post Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a set of SECOND-HAND ENGLISH DOUBLE HARNESS, in good order. For Price, &c. apply at this Office.

FOR SALE, large open CARRIAGE, HARNESS and pair of WALERS—one Horse a Charger. Price Rs. 1,600. Apply 6, MARINE LINES.

SPENCER'S Masonic publications, Calendar and Pocket Book, Aprons and Jewels, for sale at N. V. Cranee & Co.'s, Elphinstone Circle, opposite the Custom House.

TENTS FOR SALE—A JUBBULPORE SWISS COTTAGE TENT in thoroughly good condition. Apply to the MANAGER,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 6TH FEB. 1877.

THE political intelligence from Home is assuming a somewhat less satisfactory tone, but Consols are still quoted at 95¾. French Rentes yesterday receded from 106½ to 106¼.

PIECE GOODS in Manchester are quiet, owing doubtless to the continued dulness of the Liverpool Cotton Market, which, affected by the continued heavy receipts at the American ports, shows a great depression. Reuter reports yesterday's market as opening steady but closing quiet, sales 10,000 bales, spot prices unchanged with the exception of a decline of 1-16d. in G. F. Tinnevelly. Our market, however, is mainly affected by the value of arrivals, and on this point Reuter is singularly silent although private messages continue to advise great dulness; one telegram we have heard of to day reporting Surats to arrive all but unsaleable. Without attributing any absolute default to Reuter's correspondents the experience of the last week shows very clearly that their reports of the Liverpool Market have been too favourable throughout, and as the harm they do is considerable, we would suggest the advisability of their securing more exact advices. From the figures given below it will be seen that the receipts this week promise again to exceed the corresponding week last year, and so long as this is the case, we must look for a downward tendency in prices irrespective of how we may go here.

Yesterday's telegrams from New York quote a decline of ⅛c. in ready Mid. Uplands and 3-16c. in Futures, the quotations being 12¼ cents. and 13 5-16. cents per lb. respectively for ready Cotton and May shipment. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows:—

	1877. This week.	Last week.	1876.	1875.
Two days' Receipts.	28,000	32,000	20,000	27,000
Three days' do. ...	55,000	57,000	39,000	41,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,129,000	.....	3,103,000	2,567,000

The London General Produce Markets yesterday were without change.

A further withdrawal of £50,000 from the Bank of England for France is reported, making £550,000 since last return.

Reuter gives no quotation for Bar Silver in London, but we learn from private sources that the price is 57¾d. per oz. nominal no buyers.

IN STERLING EXCHANGE we have had an extremely quiet day. No transactions of any importance have transpired, but the tendency is still weaker and our quotations show a decline of 1/16d. per rupee. Every day goes to show more distinctly that we are to have a most restricted export business this season, and looking to the way in which the Banks are provided with funds, it certainly seems as if the average course of the Market is likely to be downwards. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 10d.	per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight...	1s. 10 5-16d. to 3d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 10¼d. to 5 16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 10¼d.	,,

On Calcutta no business is reported. We still quote demand 3/16 premium; 60 days' sight 98¼.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is unaltered in every respect. There are few buyers and we call Fours, Rs. 98; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 98¼; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 100¾.

THE SHARE MARKET shows no new feature of special importance. Bank of Bombays are unchanged. Nationals and Agras are both Re. 1 per share higher. Land Companies are the same, as also are Press shares; and in Spinning and Weaving the only fluctuations noted are a decline of Rs. 5 in Dhurrumseys. Flemings, Great Easterns and Manockjee Petits.

COTTON is still very dull with few buyers of any importance, but prices are about the same as yesterday. The arrivals from up-country are larger, the two days' receipts being 5,720 bales, making 11,584 bales for the four days. The rain we have had here appears to have extended farther than was at first supposed, accounts from the Dhollera districts reporting heavy rain, and a further fall has also taken place in Broach. These crops hitherto have been exempt from damage and were promising so well that they were expected to make up a portion of the deficiency in other quarters, but it now seems as if no district is to escape injury of some kind this season. To-day's prices are as follows:—

Best Hingunghaut, ready			Rs. 218 per candy	f.p.
,, Ginned Broach, March.....			208	,,
,, Akola ,, ...			199	,,
Good Omra. ,, ...			193	,,
F. G. F. ,, ...			195	,,
G. F. ,, ...			190	,,
Good Dholleras	April		199	,,
F. G. F. ,,	,, ...		196	,,
G. F. ,,	,, ...		191	,,

FREIGHTS are dull in the extreme. Rates for ready shipment have been done to-day at £2 5 and even at this rate there are few engagements making, shippers being apparently believers in a still lower level. By sail there is still no enquiry.

PIECE GOODS.—There is no improvement to report in the position of the market. In view of the unfavourable news from Liverpool, buyers are restricting their operations to their most immediate wants and prices tend downwards.

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE "ENGLISHMAN," THURSDAY EVENING.

IN the open market there is decidedly greater ease, and accommodation can be had in the bazaar at from 7 to 9 per cent., according to the nature of the security offered. But at the Bank of Bengal there has been a strong demand for money, the main incidence of financing rice to the Coast and of shipping silver to the Coast falling on that institution. There is at the moment less doing in rice shipments, but large quantities will still be required, either from here or Burmah, and the Bank is not likely to reduce its rates prematurely in face of that, and of the increasing tightness of money in Bombay. Shipments of silver continue to go out steadily to both sides of the Bay, the individual amounts being moderate, but the aggregates considerable; whilst the amounts of the metal arriving at this port are comparatively small. There is, however, a very fair prospect of considerably easier money when this special financing is completed, unless Government's arrangements should necessitate a stoppage of Council bills.

The Bank statement shows the considerable increase of 28 lakhs in the public demand, comprising withdrawals of 19 lakhs from the private deposits, an increase of 6½ lakhs in the credit accounts, and an increase of 7½ lakhs in the bills discounted, against a decrease of 5 lakhs in the loans. The cash has, however, not suffered more than losing the 19½ lakhs increase of last week, the Government balances having increased 9 lakhs further. The proportion of cash to liabilities has, however, fallen to 53¾ per cent., quite a sufficient explanation of no reduction having been made in rates to-day, a movement that was expected by a good many people.

The Secretary of State imposed a limit of 1-10 on yesterday's supply of Council bills in London, the consequence being that only 13 lakhs were taken up, leaving 22 lakhs in hand. The average rate on this Presidency was 1-10 3/16, and on Bombay nearly 1-10 1-16, but offers at 1-10 were supplied in full. This short allotment will tend to check money going easier, and has at once had a marked effect in strengthening exchange.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling has been rather flat all the week, with a very moderate business doing, but to-day there has been more stir in the market. The lower rate announced for Council bills rather damped the tone at the opening, and allowed of some sales of mercantile paper being made at the low rates of 1-10 7-16 and 1-10 ½, but a decided hardening has since set in, and Bank bills have advanced to the former rate of 1-10 ½ at the outset. The week's business in such paper opened at 1 10½, drooped to 1-10 ½ since making the recovery just named. In telegraphic transfer there has been a good amount arranged for, ready and forward at 1-10 1-16 and 1-10, touching 1 9 15-16 at one time. The business in private paper has been some importance, credits going at from 1-10½ to 1-10¾, and now again quoting 1 10-¼. Documents opened at 1-10⅜ to 1-10 9 16, went down to 1 10 7-16 but could not now be placed under 1-10 9-16 at the best. Closing rates look as under, with apparent firmness.

Bank Telegraphic Transfer	1-10 to 1/16
Bank Bills, on demand	1-10 1-16
Bank Bills 3 months' sight	1-10 3-16 to ¼
Bank Bills 6 months' sight	1-10 5-16 to ⅜
Credits and Clean Private Paper, 6 months' sight.....	1-10 7 16 to ½
Document Bills, 6 months' sight.	1-10 9/16 to ⅝

France.—Document paper has been placed to a fair extent at f.2-36½ six months' sight, but the rate is now called f.2-38 for that currency, or f.2-36½ for three months' sight.

Bombay quotations are unaltered: 99-10 for demand, and 1 98-12 to 98-8 for sixty day sight Bank paper.

Madras business is still going on to some extent, at 98-14 to 98-12 for thirty day sight private paper.

Colombo drafts of same currency have been negotiated at 99.

Mauritius drafts at sixty days' sight, at 92 last week, and at 92½ to 93 latterly.

China rates may be called nominally higher, at 224 to 225, owing to a rise in Hongkong on India.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

The market is decidedly better this week, and with easier money a revival of activity seems near at hand. The enquiry is becoming more general, and a good many descriptions of shares are found not to be in the market when wanted; from this reason business has been more limited than it otherwise would have been, but for all that the sales have assumed larger proportions than for some time back.

Government Securities have further improved, although a slight reaction in the upward movement has taken place in the interval. Four per cents., after drooping to 97-5, improved to 97-12, but again reacted to 97-6, subsequently recovering to 98. Four-and-a-half per cents. have been dealt in at 97-8 only, but are now worth 97-12, whilst five-and-a half have worked steadily upwards from 100-6 to 101-6. A considerable business has been put through the last day or two, in those at full prices, and in fours at from the top price of 98 down to 97-12, the closing price. Quotations now stand as under, being somewhat affected by the Bank not reducing its rate to-day:

4	per cents. ...	97⅜ to ½
4½	,, ...	97½
5½	,, ...	100½ to ⅝

Bank Shares continue flat, the transactions in Bengals having been at 655 only. Not much is reported as done in Nationals, but there is some enquiry for them at previous prices, with transactions completed at 110 and 111.

Tea Shares are undoubtedly firmer, and for some sorts there is a good demand. Hoolungoorie are asked for at the improved price of 100, after business at from 95 to 99, and Durrung's are in request also, with business at from 72 to 77. Central Cachar's have improved from 168 to 171 and are still wanted, as are also Singell, the price of which has gone from 99 to 106. Transactions have taken place in Chandypore at 615, Upper Assam at 55, Soom at 91, Tukvar at 120, Baree at 90, Jheerie Ghat at 70 and 71, Mothola at 105, Bengal at 84, and Kurseong and Darjeeling contributory at 70 and wanted.

Spinning Mill Shares have been more generally dealt in, though without further improvement in value. Calcutta Jute show a little reaction at 82 and 83; Howrah's, after drooping to 90, have recovered previous price of 92; Baranagore's have been taken at 74, Oriental's at 60, Seebpore's at 60, Budge-Budge's at 80 and 81, and Gouserpore's at 92. The Cotton Concerns remain very firm; Goosery's have been done at 284 and are wanted, Bowreah's at 95, 94, 95, and 96, and Dunbar's at the improved rates of 69 and 70.

Coal Shares have scarcely been touched, and remain out of favour. Raneegunge's have however brought 46 and 48.

Miscellaneous Shares.—A single transaction in India General Steam is reported at 890, which however is an extreme rate, and since then 880 has been accepted. Landing and Shipping have brought 61 to 62, Bally Paper 97, Carew and Co. 130, and Bengal Iron 86, holders now generally standing out for 90. It is announced that the agency of the last named concern has been transferred to Messrs. Marillier and Edwards, whose connection with the district and the trade is likely to be of advantage to the company.

BLOCK OF GRAIN TRAFFIC AT RAICHORE.

THE Bombay Government in a letter to the Madras Government in regard to the block of grain traffic on the Madras Railway state that through-booking between the G. I. P. and Madras Railway having been resumed after being suspended for a fortnight, it is expected that large consignments will be immediately made to stations on the Madras line from the N. W. Provinces, the Nerbudda valley, and the Berars as well as from Bombay and other stations on the south-eastern branch of the G. I. P. Railway, Poona, Sholapore, and Hyderabad where supplies have accumulated. The General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway, reports that provided the Madras Railway Company can arrange for the prompt despatch and return of wagons at the junction of the two Railways at Raichore he could, if necessary, carry grain into Raichore at the rate of from 150 to 200 wagons a day, and he anticipates that the traffic will, immediately reach the former figure. It is however, understood that the Madras Railway Company now consider themselves in a position to take not more than 90 through wagons a day at Raichore, and it is obvious that unless arrangements are immediately made for more rapid clearance, or for unloading and returning the balance of G. I. P. wagons at Raichore, as fast as they arrive, a block, such as that which compelled the G. I. P. Railway Company to suspend through booking from the 7th to the 22nd instant, will soon occur. It has been suggested that the G. I. P. Railway Company should now restrict through booking to Raichore to the number of wagons that the Madras Company is prepared to pass through, but the General Traffic Manager has represented that this is impracticable, and that through booking must either be allowed in full or not at all. Moreover it does not appear expedient to check the flow of grain towards the famine districts of the Madras Presidency even if for the present a temporary block at Raichore is inevitable, and rather than there should be another complete stoppage of through booking it would seem preferable for the Madras Railway Company, in their own interests, to establish a depot at Raichore at which the G. I. P. wagons could be unloaded and the grain stored until the Madras Company are in a position to forward it. It is true that they will thus incur some risk and expense, but they will eventually obtain traffic which might be lost to them altogether, if they refused to take the traffic at all, and so long as the difficulty arises with them, it is unfair to throw the onus and loss entailed by refusing traffic on the G. I. Railway Company. The Madras Government consider that arrangements should be made on the G. I. P. Railway for receiving daily no more grain than can be taken through by the Madras Railway. Instructions should be issued to receiving stations on that line to restrict the number of wagons for the Madras Railway accordingly; and junction stations should be similarly warned not to forward to Raichore any wagons in excess of the number which the Madras Railway are in a position to work off each day. Any excess by a particular train should be counterbalanced by reduction of the succeeding load. His Grace the Governor in Council sees no reason why the G. I. Railway should not limit through-booking to 90 wagons a day. Omission to attend to these orders should, if more than once repeated, subject the station masters in fault to charges for damage arising therefrom. Unloading at Raichore will be useless and costly. Additional sidings may perhaps be usefully laid down at Adoni where it is proposed to put up temporary shelter for grain. The Government of Bombay have also been addressed in accordance with these observations.—*Madras Mail.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE ship THOMAS HILYARD, 1,499 tons, Captain A. Campbell, will sail to-day for Sandhead, in ballast.

THE s. s. HARALD HAARFAGHR, 135 tons, Captain John Heilberg, with sail to-day for Colombo and Cochin in ballast.

THE s. s. OORUN, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and one hundred and eight deck passengers.

THE ship DUNALISTAIR, 1,686 tons, Captain J. Sangster, which arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from Northshield (October 21st), brought Mr. James Simpson as a passenger, and a cargo of 2,330 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE P. AND O. C.'s s. s. KASHGAR, 1,514 tons, Captain E. J. Baker, sailed yesterday for China, with the China Mails, 2,023 chests opium, general cargo and the following passengers:—For Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Greig. For Singapore.—Eight time expired convicts.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. GHELONG, 1,139 tons, Captain C. Fraser, which arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from China, &c., brought the China Mails, and Mr. Hintz, and ninety-nine late crew of s.s. Decean. She brought the following cargo:—For Shanghai.—218 cases tea, 1 box gold, 51 packages silk, and 4 packages silk waste. For Hongkong.—1 box specie, 5 boxes gold leaves, 2 boxes pearls, 2 boxes gold and silver ware, 35 boxes silk piece-goods, 563 packages tea, 15 packages sundries, 12 casks rum, 422 silk, 62 boxes glass bangles, 5 cases glass beads, 99 cases umbrellas, 4 cases brass leaves, 8 cases cigars, 11 packages dry fruit, 2 boxes copper and brass, 15 boxes vermillion, 1,850 packages sugar, 130 cases wax, 480 cases cassia, 4 boxes cassia oil, 11 packages Chinaware, 35 cases fire crackers, and 592 packages sugarcandy. From Singapore.—1 case tea, 51 packages betelnuts, 176 bags sago, 16 packages nutmegs, 1 case mace, 1 package gambier, 129 packages benzoin, 275 slabs tin, 4 boxes specie, 100 packages fireclay, 1 package medicine, and 28 packages E. teeth. From Penang.—, 8 packages bitters. From Galle.—2 packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
5	Geelong (s)	Fraser	Shanghai, Jan 12.
6	Oorun (s)	Baker	Mandvee, Feb [illegible]4.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
6	County of Peebles...	Fordyce.....	Calcutta.
	Silas Curtis	Houghton ...	Gopalpore.
	Kashgar	Baker.....	China, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—Steamer Harald Haarfagar, Heltberg, to Colombo and Cochin. Ship Thomas Hilyard, Campbell, to Sandhead.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—Steamer Euphrates, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee. Steamer Oorun, to Coast and Cutch.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 6.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

King Richard s—28 packages glassware, Nanjee Canjee.
India s—12 cases whiskey, Jamsetjee Framjee.
Zorbino s—1,000 bundles hoop iron, Gaddum and Co; 60 boxes tinned plates, Nasserwanji Lalljeeya.

FROM LONDON.

Bertha s—25 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Ægean s—29 packages earthenware, Lafond Brothers.
Xantho s—45 casks beer, Muncherjee Pallonjee and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Nimies—100 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Arago s—220 cwts coir yarn, Kessowdass Sewdass; 275 bales cot on, Ralli Brothers; 70 bales wool, Kessowjee Toolseedass and Co.
Guy Mannering s—190 cwts dry ginger and 3372 cwts coir yarn, Mooljee Jaitha and Co; 100 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhanjee and Co; 400 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co; 30 bales Cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 375 cwts myrabollams Joosub Lutiff; 90 cwts myrabollams and 81 cwts nuxvomica, Ruzubally Alibhoy; 34 cases rose oil, Ludhabhoy Ebram; 41 bales cotton, Naranjee Bhimjee; 80 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee; 20 bales cotton, Gooldass Toolseedass; 267½ cwts myrabollams, Maniee Mooljee.
India s, 52 bales wool, Jewandass Premjee; 9 bales cotton, H Clason and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhanjee and Co; 200 bales cotton, Vurdhwan Tokersee; 24 bales cotton, G C Bushby and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Surat s, 3 bags coffee, P and O S N Co; 2 bundles E teeth, Suckoor Futtaybhoy; 96 cases oilbanum, Dattoobhoy Dowdeen; 60 cases gum, Currumbhoy Hasanbhoy; 9 bales hides, Surriff Durveeh; 185 pieces E teeth, Suckoor Futtaybhoy; 7½ cwts E teeth, Mamedjee Tarbhoy.

FOR HULL.

Shakespeares, 5,500 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Cosmopolitan s, 12 bales cotton, Tyabjee and Co.
Omeidan, 332½ cwts rapeseed, Viney and Co.

FOR GENOA.

India s, 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kashgar s, 20 chests opium, Hurnarum Manockram; 16 chests opium, Curseejee Bomanjee and Co; 15 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 26 chests opium, Jairambhoy Feerbhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kashgar s, 25 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 10 chests opium Samruthroy Khetseedass; 8 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co; 34 chests opium, Shreeram Buldeo; 274 chests opium, Curseejee Bomanjee and Co; 36 chests opium, Samruthroy Khetseedass.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY, 5th.

Hay, Capt, Bombay Dist Supt of Police, on furlough, from Dharwar.
Worgan, Col, Bombay J G O M, on duty, from Mhow.
Hogg, Capt, Bombay Pro-Sub Asst Com, on duty, from Serror.
Snell, Lieut, Bombay Supt of Police, on furlough, from Calcutta.
Howell, Surg, Bombay Medl Dept, on duty, from Kurrachee.

FEBRUARY 6.

Herbert, Lieut, Bengal Moywar Bheel Corps, on duty, from Khairwara.

CENTRAL PROVINCES' ORDER.

(*Central Provinces' Gazette*, February 3.)

Mr F Venning, C S, Asst Comar, is appointed to officiate as Depy Comsr of Nagpur.

Under Sect 37 of Act X of 1872, the Chief Comsr is pleased to appoint the undermentioned Officers to be Magistrates of the 1st class in the districts noted against each:—

Mr J A Jeffreys, C S, Asst Comsr, in the Hoshangabad Dist.
Mr J Hornby Extra-Asst Comsr, in the Balaghat Dist.
Col H F Waddington, Depy Comsr, Wardha, received charge of the Wardha Dist from Mr F Venning, C S, Offg Depy Comsr, on the 26th inst before noon.

Nineteen days' privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr J H Fisher, C S, Depy Comsr, Chhindwara, from the 2nd inst, the date on which he availed himself of it.

Mr S Jacob, A C, officiated as Depy Comsr, Chhindwara, during the absence on privil ge leave of Mr Fisher.

Mr Fisher rejoined from the privilege leave and received charge of the Chhindwara Dist from Mr Jacob, on the 20th idem, after noon.

One month's privilege leave of absence is granted to Lt Col W B Thomson, Depy Comsr, Damoh, from the 5th proximo, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Capt E A Pemberton, Asst Comsr, Damoh, is appointed to officiate as Depy Comsr, during the absence on privilege leave of Lt Col Thomson, or until further orders.

The usual subsidiary leave, from such date as he may be relieved, is granted to Col A B Cumberlege, Comsr, Chhattisgarh Div to permit of his availing himself of the eight months' furlough granted to him by the Madras Govt, in G O No 45, dated 15th ultimo.

Col J Ashburner, Depy Comsr of Bilaspur, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Comsr, Chhattisgarh Dist.

Capt T A Scott, Asst C msr, is app inted to officiate as Depy Comsr Bilaspur, from the date he may relieve Col Ashburner.

The following Officers, from Civil employ on attaining the age of 55 years, under Govt of India, Home Dept R solution No 794, dated 25th Jan 1865, on the dates noted against each:—

Col J N H Maclean, Depy Comsr, 1st class, on the 1st Nov 1876.
Col J B Downys, Depy Comsr, 1st class, on the 22nd J n 1877.
Mr M P G Oliver, Clerk, 3rd grade, P W Dept, Central Provinces, was transferred as a temporary arrangement from the Office of the Chief Engr, Central Provinces, to that of the Sanitary Comsr, Central Provinces, with effect from the 1st Sept 1876 to the 31st Jan 1877.

Mr F E Fleche, C S, Asst Comsr, received charge of the Registrar's Office, Jubbulpore Dist, from Mr A H L Fraser, Asst Comsr, on the afternoon of the 9th Jan 1877.

Mr H E Stanbrough, Extra Asst Comsr, Raipur, received charge of the Khandwa Treasury from Mr Ganpat Rao, Extra-Asst Comsr, on the afternoon of the 19th inst.

Mr H E Stanbrough, Extra Asst Comsr, Raipur, received charge of the Raipur Treasury from Mr Nobin Kristo Bose, Extra-Asst Comsr, on the afternoon of the 22nd Jan 1877,

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, February 1st 1877).

Mr F D'A Vincent, Asst Consvr of Forests, was transferred from the Sutlej to the Jhelum Div, and joined the latter Div on the forenoon of the 19th July 1876.

Mr W Higby, Asst Consvr of Forests, rejoined the Ravi Div, Headquarters, Lahore, from leave on medical certificate, on the forenoon of the 2nd January 1875.

Mr W Higby, Asst Consvr of Forests, was transferred from the Ravi Div to Murree Hill Circle, Hazara Div, and assumed temporary charge of the latter Div at Jhelum, on the forenoon of the 5th Jan 1876.

Mr F D'A Vincent, Asst Consvr of Forests, was, on being relieved of the charge of the Central Office of Forest Accounts, transferred to the Sutlej Div, and joined that Div, on the forenoon of the 4th April 1875.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Surgn R Macrae officiated as Civil Surgn of Umballa and also as Supt of the jail at that station, from the 21st to 29th Sept 1876, both days inclusive, during the absence of Surgn-Maj R S Bateson, on special duty.

Surgn-Maj J C Morie, on special duty, Delhi, has obtained privilege leave of absence for one month, with effect from the 6th Jan 1877.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The following transfers are made:—

Mr D McCracken, Asst Dist Supt of Police, is transferred from the Peshawar to the Amritsar Dist.

Mr C G Hastings, Asst Dist Supt of Police, is transferred from the Delhi to the Lahore Dist.

Rai Bahadur Kanhya Lal, Asst Dist Supt of Police, is transferred from the Gurgaon to the Umballa Dist.

Mr D H Hunter, Asst Dist Supt of Police, is transferred from the Ambala to the Jullundhi Dist.

Mr J P Rawlins, Asst Dist Supt of Police, is transferred from the Rawalpindi to the Montgomery Dist.

Mr H S Dunsford Asst Dist Supt of Police, is transferred from the Umballa to the Gurgaon Dist.

Mr H J G Reid, Asst Dist Supt of Police, is transferred from the Lahore to the Amritsar Dist.

Mr D H Hunter, Asst Dist Supt of Police, is transferred from Amritsar to Rawalpindi, where he will continue to be Asst Dist Supt of Police, Hoshiarpur.

Mr C Kirkham, Accountant, 4th grade, Hazara Div, is allowed two months' privilege leave, with effect from the afternoon of the 18th Dec 1876.

Mr T B Morris, Ex Engr, 4th grade, is allowed two years' furlough to Europe, together with thirty days' preparatory leave on full pay, under Sections 10 (a) and 18 (a) of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st Feb 1877. The Gazette "Punjab Govt Gazette" Notification No 2490, dated 4th Nov 1876.

With reference to "Punjab Govt Gazette," Notification No 2340, dated the 6th Dec 1876, C B Tempest, Ex Engr, Hill Roads Div, availed himself of the leave therein notified on the afternoon of the 23th Dec 1876.

Mr S Bourke, Clerk, 3rd class, 2nd grad, Office of Chief Engr, and Secy to Govt, Punjab, P W Dept, is permitted to resign his appointment in this department, with effect from the 1st Feb 1877.

Sergt J Shaw, Supervisor, 2nd grade, from the Karnal Div, Western Jumna Canal, which he left on the forenoon of the 16th Jan 1877, to the Office of the Suptg Engr Sirhind Canal Circle, which he joined on the forenoon of the 17th Idem.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, February 3.)

Surgn Maj A Garden, M D, to officiate as Civil Surgn of Tezpore in Assam.

Mr F A deRoepstorff, Offg Sr I Asst Supt of Port Blair and the Nicobars, has obtained leave on medical certificate for two years, and the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from the 19th inst, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

The privilege leave of absence for three months granted by the Chief Commr of Mysore, in his Notification No 317, dated the 21st Sept 1876, to Mr D B Hutchins, Assistant Conservr of Forests, is commuted to leave on medical certificate for eight months, with effect from the 25th Sept 1876.

Mr E W Lascelles is appointed a Probationary Asst Supt in the Mysore Revenue Survey, with effect from the date on which he may enter upon his duties.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Notification No 2038 F, dated 6th Sept 1876, the recognition by the Govt of India of the appointment of Mr G Ruckert as Actg Consular Agent for Italy at Akrab, during the absence of Mr V Asbel, has been confirmed by H. M's Government.

With reference to Notification No 2381 F, dated 13th Oct 1876, the recognition by the Govt of India of the appointment of Mr J Brandenburg as Actg Consular Agent for Sweden and Norway at Bombay, during the absence of Mr A C Gumpert, has been confirmed by H M's Govt.

The following orders issued by the Commandant, Central India Horse, dated 1st Jan 1877, consequent on the return from furlough of Capt M G Gerard, 1st Sqdn Subn, 2nd Regt, Central India Horse, are confirmed, with effect from the 22nd Dec 1876:—

Lt A G A Durand, Offg 2nd Sqdn Subn, to officiate as 1st Sqdn Subn, vice Lt Vincent Offt as Adjt.

Lt H E Ravenshaw, Offg 1st Sqdn Subn, 2nd Regt, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Subaltern, vice Lieutenant Durand.

Captain M G Gerard, 1st Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer.

Lieutenant E D H Daly, 2nd Sqadron Subaltern, to officiate as 1st Squadron Subaltern.

The following Brigade Orders by the Commandant, Central India Horse, dated 5th, 6th, and 11th Nov 1876, making the following appointments, are confirmed:—

Lt H A Vincent will take charge of the duties of Staff Officer to the Force; as a temporary arrangement, from 6th Nov Surgn R Caldecott received the medical charge of the 1st Regt, Central India Horse, from Surgn A Barclay, who received medical charge of the 2nd Regt from Surgn Caldecott, from the 6th Nov 1876.

Captain A H S Wynch, 1st Regt, officiated as 2nd Squdn Officer, from the 6th May to the 30th Sept 1876 in addition to his duties as Offg 3rd Squdn Officer.

Lt H A Vincent, 1st Regt, and Offg Adjt, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his duties as 1st Sqdn Subn, from the 1st Oct 1876.

Mr G C Forbyn, B C S, is appointed to be Acott Genl and Comsr of the Dept of Issue of Govt Paper Currency, Madras.

Mr T W Biss is appointed to officiate temporarily as Depy Acott Genl, Punjab, in independent charge of the Branch Dept of Paper Currency, Lahore Circle.

The Govr Genl in Council directs that the following Sect be inserted in Chapter XII, Civil Leave Code:

The leave allowances of an officer in the service of the Administrations of Mysore and Berar, or who, in the course of the three years preceding the beginning of his leave, has served in Mysore or Berar, shall be charged to Indian Revenues and to the revenues of Mysore or Berar, in the proportion in which his salary for those years preceding his leave was charged to those revenues respectively. This rule does not, however, apply to a Military officer who vacates his appointment in the Civil Dept when going on leave and reverts to the Mily Dept.

The Govr Genl in Council directs that the foot-note under Sect 4 (a) of the Civil Leave Code be cancelled, and that the following be added to Sect 4 (e):—

"Local allowances" may be drawn by an Officer absent from his office on duty for a period not exceeding one month, provided that it is not drawn by a "locum tenens."

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Ordnance Manufacturing Establishment—

Capt H M Mack nais, Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd class, to be Supt of the Gun Carriage Factory at Fatehgarh, with effect from the date on which he may take up the duties of the office, vice Col R G F Henegan, deceased.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

(Queen's Own) Corps of Guides—Lt W R P Hamilton, Offg Wing Officer, on probation, to be Sqdn Officer, vice Lt C G Mansel, whose appointment to the Corps in G G O No 884 of 1876 is cancelled at his own request.

The services of Surgn B Gupta, M B, Medl Dept, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

The services of Surgn R T Wright, M D, Medl Dept, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

The services of Lt Col J Watson, Infantry, Political Asst 1st class, and Attaché in the Foreign Dept are, with reference to the Notification by the Foreign Dept, No 1776, dated the 25th Jan 1877, replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C, with effect from the 27th Jan 1877.

The services of Lt C W Ravenshaw, B I S C, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

The undermentioned Officer in Civil employ is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £292 per annum, with an additional annuity of £20-8-0, with effect from the 15th Jan 1877 under the terms of the Secy of State's despatch in the Home Dept, No 81, dated the 13th July 1876.

The pension and annuity are payable in England.

Lt Col Edward Hamilton Pasley, B I S C, Depy Comsr, 1st class Punjab.

Depy Surgn-Genl John Nicholast Tresidder, Medl Dept, is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £585 per annum, with the additional a pension of £250 under the provions of paragraph 37 of G G O No 1060 of 1864, from the 31st March 1877.

Surgn-Maj Edward McKellar, M D, Medl Dept, is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £365 per annum from the 31st March 1877.

The under-mentioned Officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lt-Col (1st Col) Harry Cortlandt Anderson, B I S C, Comdt, 4th Regt N I private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lt-Col Henry Auriol Prinsep, B I S C, Cant Mag, 1st Grade, Agra, N-W Provinc s, medical certificate, for two years, under Rule XIV, Class II, of the Regulations of 1868.

Maj George Charles Udny, B I S C, medical certificate, for twenty months, under the Regulations of 1864.

Maj Francis William Roiless, B I S C, Depy Asst Qr Mr Genl, Rohilcund Dist private affairs, for one year and two days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Capt T A Scott, Asst C msr, is appointed to officiate as Depy Comsr Bilaspur, from the date he may relieve Col Ashburner.

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Surgn-Maj J C Morie, on special duty, Delhi, has obtained privilege leave of absence for one month, with effect from the 6th Jan 1877.

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Mr J P Rawlins, Asst Dist Supt of Police, is transferred from the Rawalpindi to the Montgomery Dist.

Mr H S Dunsford Asst Dist Supt of Police, is transferred from the Umballa to the Gurgaon Dist.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS TO THE FRONTIER.

ALLAHABAD, 6TH FEB.

Two Native Infantry Regiments stationed at Rawul Pindee have been warned to be ready to start for Kohat Pass on the 10th February.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DISMISSAL OF MIDHAT PASHA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 5TH FEB.

Midhat Pasha, the recently appointed Grand Vizier of Turkey, has been dismissed, and Edhem Pacha, late Ambassador from the Ottoman Empire to the Court of Berlin and one of the Turkish Delegates at the Conference, has been appointed Grand Vizier in his stead.

TURKISH CIRCULAR.

A Circular from the Turkish Government has been published, stating that the Porte intends vigorously to uphold the integrity of the whole of the Ottoman Empire, and will contest the right of others to interfere in her internal affairs.

SUSPENSION OF PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 6TH FEB.

The negotiations for peace which were entered into by Midhat Pasha between the Turks and the Servians have been suspended.

THE EX-GRAND VIZIER.

The direct cause of Midhat's fall is at present unknown, meanwhile he has been banished.

LONDON, 5TH FEB., APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed flat. Surats flat.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera ..... 5¾d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

3 per cent. Consols for account .... 95⅞d.

5 per cent. French Rente 1872..... 106¼.

About £50,000 have been withdrawn from the Bank of England for France.

Departures—Bengal, Propontis, Rinaldo and Inar.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 6TH FEB., 8-45 A.M.

French steamer Anady, from Aden, arrived.

A VERY remarkable change in the weather again occurred last night. The wind during the evening yesterday blew strongly from the south-west, contrary to its usual course at this time of the year, and at one o'clock this morning freshened into a regular monsoon storm, bringing up heavy clouds from the sea with torrents of rain for about a quarter of an hour and flooding the streets. The wind burst open carelessly fastened windows and drove the rain inside, arousing astonished sleepers. A lull occurred after the storm, but the wind still blew strongly from the south-west, and heavy clouds could be seen in that direction.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. W. DRAYSON, R.A., accomplished in all games of skill, is, it is said, to represent Allahabad this week as its billiard champion in a match against Mr. J. Roberts, Junior.

WE have been favoured with a copy of the following telegram, dated Bhownuggur, 6th Feb. 5 P. M.:—"Thunderstorm with heavy rain for three hours; weather still unsettled; cotton crop will probably be damaged."

IT is announced in the *Gazette of India* that Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to sanction the hoisting of the Royal Standard at Aden and the Presidency towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay on Royal Anniversaries.

IT is said that explicit orders had actually been issued from home last October for the admission of natives to higher executive posts in India, but that shortly before the Imperial Assemblage these were suddenly modified—so suddenly indeed that the portion of the Bengal Administration Report, sent to Press before Sir Richard Temple went to the Assemblage, actually treats of the admission of natives to such posts as an accomplished fact.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor of the Straits Settlements arrived in Penang in the Colonial steamer Pluto on 24th January, from Perak, accompanied by Mr. Davidson, H. B. M.'s Resident at that State. His Excellency landed at 4 P. M. under a salute from the Fort. He was to leave the next day for Quedah to see the Sultan, with a view, rumour has it, of inducing him to act as one of the assessors in the trial of Sultan Abdullah and ex-Sultan Ismail.

THE Germans are not going to remain satisfied with the military sausage, for they are now studying at Passau a system for preserving eggs by means of drying them. Should success follow this attempt, it is considered that a most important addition will have been made to the soldiers' rations, as the egg dried in the manner proposed will be easy of transport, and will contain large quantities of albumen and other nutritive substances.

IT is expected that the Pegu and Sittang Canal, on which a sum of Rs. 6,68,223 has been expended, will be completed for use before the end of the current year. The work will be of incalculable importance to the trade of British Burmah, as securing a safe, regular, and rapid communication between the Pegu and Sittang rivers, and thereby connecting Rangoon more directly with the north-east frontier district of Toungoo. It was commenced in 1873, and the estimated total cost is Rs. 8,14,361.

THE following Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India is published in the *Gazette of India*:—

(Ecclesiastical), Dated London, the 14th December 1876.

MY LORD,—I have to inform your Excellency in Council that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint the Venerable Edward Ralph Johnson, D.D., Archdeacon of Chester, to be Bishop of the Diocese of Calcutta, in succession to the late lamented Bishop Milman.—I have, &c.,

CARNARVON.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

IMPORTANT additions are being made to *Peterhoff*, the temporary residence of the Viceroy, which are expected to be completed by the time His Excellency reaches Simla. The supply of water is, if possible, to be increased; this difficult work has been given to Mr. Blair, an experienced engineer. Lieutenant Cole, R. E., is preparing plans for public offices and clerks' quarters and a new Government House. These alterations have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, but the necessary financial arrangements will be delayed till the Famine has passed away.

IT is known, the *Pioneer* says, that the managers of the Civil Fund have called upon Mr. R. B. Chapman, one of their *ex-officio* members, to resign. At a meeting of the managers, which was to take place in Calcutta on Monday Mr. Chapman's reply, if received, is to be discussed, and it seems probable that all four of the officially constituted members will then be asked to retire. The question at stake concerns the subscribers to the fund so vitally that an undivided allegiance to Mammon may reasonably be insisted upon as a qualification in those who administer it.

THE *Statesman* says that Colonel Malleson is retiring from the service, in just anger at the treatment he has met with, and asks, if the Government had really good grounds for its dismissal of Colonel Malleson, why does it not frankly tell the world what they are? The system of disgracing men without enquiry, without trial, is surely monstrous. We believe it is the case, says our contemporary that Colonel Malleson has in vain sought to know what his offence was. He is assured that there is nothing against him, while he and his friends alike feel that he has been disgraced.

ACCORDING to the *Pioneer* the question of abolishing the brigade commands at Rawul Pindee and Sialkot is still under consideration. Over a small station like the latter, the *Pioneer* adds, one might suppose the senior officer for the time being would be fitted to rule; while in Rawul Pindee, the head-quarters of a division, with a Major General and full complement of staff officers, the local command might well be conferred on a field officer of the station. For the abolition there is the advantage of saving half a lakh of rupees per annum; against it we have the disappointment such a measure would bring to many an old soldier who had looked forward to a pleasant sinecure in his declining years.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT, after wearing out the reporters with his obstinate vitality, is dead at last, says the *Spectator*. He is believed to have been the wealthiest man in America, and was certainly one of its most successful money-makers, dying, we believe, owner of at least three great railroads. He was a born administrator, who applied his great faculty to business, first as an owner of steamboats—whence his nickname of "Commodore"—and then of railways, managing great multitudes of men with unfailing success. Though a great speculator and a bitterly hard man, he had one good quality in business—he always tried to make his enterprises succeed and return large dividends, which, in America, is not considered the quickest way to a great fortune. The speculative idea there is to make your own shares rise and fall, and then deal in them,—to play, in fact, with loaded dice. It is probable that Mr. Vanderbilt died worth £15,000,000 sterling, much of it however, in very fluctuating property.

WE learn from the *Penang Gazette* of January 25th that the execution of the three Perak Chiefs, Maharaja Lela, Datu Sagor and Pandak Indut, under sentence of death for the late Mr. Birch's murder, took place on the 20th January at Laroot. Lela and Pandak Indut died without incident; but not so with Datu Sagor. As the drop fell he got his hand out of the handcuff and he caught hold of the rope. The movement was, it is supposed, merely the result of muscular action as his neck was evidently broken by the fall and his hand, when detached, dropped by his side. As we are going to press we learn, adds our contemporary, that the other four prisoners, whose sentences have been commuted, are in the civil prison at Singapore pending disposal. The Straits Government are in communication with the Home authorities and have recommended what should be done with them, as well as with Abdullah and Ismail and hourly expect instructions by wire.

IN an article in the *Fortnightly Magazine* Mr. A. C. Lyall discusses the origin of the castes and clans of India, which, he thinks, sprung originally from a collection of men round one great leader, and were afterwards consolidated under the influence of the Brahmans. He considers the dissolution of these castes a "remote speculation," but admits that they are yielding to the influence of mysticism which is spreading in certain parts of India. He quotes the remark made by Mr. Shoolbred, missionary, Ajmere, that "the surface-drifting of the semi-Hinduised classes toward orthodoxy is nothing in comparison with the current which is setting in among the people toward sects and secret societies that disown caste prejudices about bodily purity and distinctive ceremonial." Upon this Mr. Lyall remarks—"This tendency of religious enthusiasm to shake off the restraints of traditional external forms, and to prefer the vague disorderly suggestions of spiritual freemasonry and inward grace, is a known symptom of the decline of priestly influence, and of the rise of a kind of democracy in religion, which, if it spreads, will soon disintegrate the Indian caste."

THE Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 1st February 1877 that in Madras light rain is reported from Kistna, Kurnool and Tanjore; none has fallen elsewhere. The numbers on relief works have fallen from 1,017,631 last week (including Malabar) to 947,404, or by about 70,000. There is a decrease of 42,000 in Kurnool, 40,000 in Cuddapah and 7,900 in Nellore, and an increase of 13,380 in Tinnevelly, 5,700 in Chingle put, and 1,000 in Coimbatore. No rain is reported from Bombay except light showers in Sind; considerable damage has been done to crops in Khandeish by last week's storm; otherwise there is no change. In Mysore no rain has fallen and no change is reported. Showers and cloudy weather continue in the Central Provinces, to the damage of the wheat and linseed. The harvest of Rabi has commenced in Berar. Reports are good from Rajpootana and Central India. There has been slight rain in about half the districts of Lower Bengal: prospects are excellent. In Assam rain is reported from Sylhet. Slight rain and cloudy weather have prevailed in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; blight is feared if the clouds continue. Showers have fallen in all districts of the Punjab except Hissar and Moolтan; prospects are very good.

WE learn from the *Straits Times* of the 25th January that no intimation has been made regarding the measures which are proposed to be taken in reference to Sultan Abdullah, who is accused of complicity in the murder of Mr. Birch. It is unaccountable, adds the *Times*, why the matter should be cloaked in so much mystery, unless the Government wish to astonish us with another grand legislative *coup*, which in point of wisdom may surpass the late "treaty" which they encouraged and patronised among the chiefs of the nine States. In the event of negotiations in the case of Sultan Abdullah resulting in his dethronement or abdication, the Government will have to consider a very important matter—namely, who is to be his successor as the ruler of Perak, and we hope, in doing so, they will not be led into too much faith in the friendship which Yusuf, the Raja Muda, professes to have for our administration, or belief in the sincerity of his actions in our behalf, and forget the character which that chief is credited with by the Malays. That he is cruel to a savage degree is undeniable; that a former ruler, obeying the wishes of the people, refused to appoint him Raja Muda is historical; and that unless he is considerably improved he would make an unpopular monarch is admitted by all who are judges and have had experience of the Malay character. It would be well if the Government would weigh these considerations and avoid an embarrassment, like the previous one, in its process of king-making in Perak.

THE chief question discussed at the weekly meeting of the Bombay Town Council yesterday was the desirability of re-introducing a Contagious Disease Act into Bombay. A long and elaborate report by Dr. Weir, the Health Officer, letters from the Captain of the Flag-ship of the station, the Undaunted, and Lent. Brebner, of the Shipping Office, and other documents, all urging the advisability of this step being taken immediately were submitted to the Municipality by the Government, accompanied by a resolution stating that the question was "one demanding their earliest and most careful consideration, in dealing with which the Government cannot but hope for cordial support on their (the Municipality's) part." A desultory discussion which took place showed clearly that the Council were unanimously in favour of the measure, but it was positively felt that in the present position of the Municipal finances, it would be impossible to afford the Government any monetary assistance in carrying it out. It appeared from a memorandum by Mr. Ravenscroft, made when he was acting Municipal Commissioner, that the view he entertained was if the Corporation would offer to defray half the expense, Government might be induced to pay the remainder. The Council finally passed a resolution to the effect that they considered a Contagious Diseases Act ought to be re-established in Bombay, but on the condition that it was made self-supporting, and a Committee was appointed to inquire fully into the matter and ascertain how that object could be attained.

THE FAMINE IN MYSORE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, 31ST JAN.

IN my last letter, I gave you some account of the present state of affairs in Bangalore and the Mysore province generally. Imperfect as that account was, it will have shown you that the famine in Mysore has been slowly developing itself for some time past, and that so far the Government have it "well-in-hand," as the Madras papers say of their famine. In my present letter, I shall speak only of Bangalore and its immediate vicinity.

The principal feature to be noted is the rapidly increasing scarcity of water. Situated 3,000 feet above the level of the sea, within the limits of the 25 to 50 inches rainfall which forms the average on the eastern side of South India; the principal water-supply of Bangalore is derived from the numerous tanks which stud the cantonment and town in every direction. The principal of these tanks is that known as the Ulsoor tank, which, although it still contains some water,—if local surmises be correct—will soon be dried up. The other tanks are already either perfectly dry, or so nearly so, that it is only a question of days how soon the supply they yield will be exhausted. The supply will then depend wholly on the wells which already exist, or are being made in the beds of the dried up tanks. Wherever I have been through the distressed districts, the water-supply and its conditions seems to be the subjects last thought of, both by officials and non-officials. Why this should be I cannot say, but it is a fact that almost invariably when I have enquired about the water-supply, I have been told that it was rapidly decreasing, but that no steps had been taken to prevent its total failure. In some districts, as in Bangalore, wells are being dug, but not to an extent calculated to meet the wants of more than a very small proportion of the inhabitants. In Ahmednuggur only, did I see works at all commensurate with the importance of the subject, and the energy and tact with which the Municipality of that town were developing their resources in this respect, as I described in my letters from that place, were deserving of the highest commendation. As to Bangalore, it has no ancient aqueducts to assist in meeting the emergency, and I can only hope with the inhabitants that they may tide over the present drought with the aid of their wells.

One of the Madras papers devotes a long article to an attempt at proving that the best form of relief works would be the construction of wells in and about the villages of the distressed districts; but plausible, and apparently worthy of consideration, as the idea is, it has far too many obstacles in its way to be at all useful. In the first place the construction of wells, as I showed in a former letter, is by no means a certain method of increasing the water-supply. The first question to be answered with regard to a proposal of this kind is—what is the extent of the subterranean water supply from which the wells are to be supplied? I have shown in the letter alluded to that the source from which wells are supplied varies continually in its most important conditions. It may or may not be a perpetual supply, and it may or may not be dependent more or less on the annual rainfall. Before, then, we rush recklessly on the construction of wells in any given locality, we should first endeavour to ascertain as accurately as possible the true nature of the supply upon which we intend to indent. This done, and a satisfactory answer having been obtained, there yet remain many obstacles in the way, before the suggestion I have alluded to can be fully adopted. The number of people for whom the construction of wells can provide employment is far too limited to be of much service in such a season of distress as the present; moreover, the immense outlay which would be required to ensure the proper superintendence of the vast number of small works which would thus be required would in itself be sufficient to condemn the scheme. That the permanent water-supply should be increased throughout the country, wherever such an increase is practicable, is a theory which few will dispute, and I myself am inclined to accept the theory that in riverless districts wells are the principal source upon which, in times of drought, the people ought to fall back; but wells, as relief works, can only be carried out under certain conditions, which would be almost entirely wanting in such a system as you contemporary proposes. Thus here, in Bangalore, we have a number of relief labourers engaged in sinking wells in the beds of some of the dried up tanks, but here the work is being carried on upon the contract system—a system under which such works can be most fitly effected. But to suggest that the entire population of any distressed district should be employed in their own villages in constructing wells, is a suggestion so obviously incompatible with the most liberal economy that it scarcely merits discussion.

I have told you that at Bangalore the relief works are being carried out on the contract system, which, I believe, has been adopted throughout the province as well as in some parts of the Madras Presidency. Before discussing the merits of this system, I will give you such details as I have gleaned of its working, as I have found it in operation here. I visited one of the relief works where the people were engaged in opening wells, and learned from the European in charge that the work was given out in squares to head coolies or muccadams, who contracted to do so at the rate of one rupee per six-teen cubic yards. These men, then, employed others under them to do the work, paying them out of the rupee which they received. From this you will see that the contract plan has something in its favour, inasmuch as it saves the trouble of dealing directly with a large body of labourers; it also saves some of the expense of supervision, and probably yields a better return in labour. But, on the other hand, there are many disadvantages to which this system is peculiarly liable, which entirely unfit it for the purposes of relief works. The head coolies, being paid according to the quantity of work done, necessarily employ the strongest and ablest people they can obtain, hence the weak and indigent—the very people for whose benefit the relief works ought to be put in hand—are rejected; again, the head coolies pay their labourers according to their own arrangements, reserving, of course, a proportion of the money they receive for their own remuneration. What each labourer receives for his day's work, consequently depends on the will of the middleman from whom he receives his pay. Government have therefore no return as to the actual destination of the money paid out; they cannot say what income the labourers on their works are receiving—whether more or less than the mere sufficiency which they are supposed to get. These objections are, to my mind, sufficiently strong to speak for themselves, but there are many others. Thus one man at Bangalore assured me (through an interpreter) that he could and did earn six annas a day. Now, if the work on which this man was engaged was accomplishing its purpose and affording a subsistence to all employed on it, the Government were losing by paying this man in excess of what he has a right to—a mere subsistence allowance. On the other hand, if the Government were not so at fault, it is obvious that the extra money received by this man must have been deducted from the amount which others had a right to expect. One of the points connected with the establishment of relief works, which has met with universal acceptance, is that a principal object, which requires to be kept unceasingly in view, is the prevention of the demoralization of the people, by enabling all who can work, however little or imperfectly, to earn a livelihood, instead of being compelled to thrust themselves upon charity. Does the contract system effect this? I reply that it does not. I have shown that the tendency of such works is to reject the weak and less able bodied, who are thereupon compelled to resort to the charitable food distributions, or by some other equally objectionable method, obtain the subsistence which, if allowed, they are willing to work. The European whom I have mentioned as being in charge of the work I visited, could only give me a rough approximation of the number of people engaged on it, and added that the number varied greatly from day to day, many refusing to work for the pay given. If the people refused to work for the rate of wages offered, they must do so for one of two reasons—either that they do not stand in need of such relief, or the pay they receive is insufficient to afford them a subsistence. Here, again, we have a forcible illustration of the difficulties attending the adoption of the contract system on relief works. Neither the officer in charge nor the Government has any satisfactory means of ascertaining from which of the above causes the people are led to refuse the work offered them. There is in fact nothing to go upon but the statements of the coolies themselves, and these unfortunately are of the most unreliable nature. On the other side, were these works being conducted on the daily wage system, with the people receiving their pay once, or at most twice, a week, Government could at any moment determine for itself the cause of a number of the people suddenly refusing work.

I will now give you some account of the charitable relief which is being afforded in and about Bangalore. Early during the present distress, the relief committee established kitchens for the distribution of cooked food gratuitously to the most distressed, indigent, and helpless people of the districts. On the 22nd of January, the Chief Commissioner, having had the working of these kitchens officially enquired into, issued an order appointing the Sar Amin Government superintendent of the relief kitchens, and authorized the formation of an establishment to be maintained at a cost of Rs. 500 per mensem, including a sum of Rs. 100 to be paid to the Sar Amin. Previous to this, on the 18th January, orders had been issued for the formation of Government kitchens on the principal roads leading into Bangalore, to be supported by an outlay of Rs. 2,500, which was allotted at the same time without any limitation as to the time over which this sum was to cover the expense. The object given for the formation of these kitchens was the prevention of the overcrowding of the indigent people of the district into the town.

The first charitable distribution I visited was the Topomully relief, situated in the outskirts of the town. Here I found the distribution of food on a scale which, as far as the numbers receiving it went, was most edifying. Having obtained the numbers from an aged Mahomedan, who stated that he had a written account of all the people, and appeared to be the supervisor of the distribution, I give them here:—

Mahomedans	1,521
Hindoos	1,800
Total.....	3,321

Besides these there were some Dhers and Parihas, &c. This, it must be remembered, is only one of three or four such kitchens which exist here. The Mahomedans were sitting in six or eight long rows under a temporary shed, constructed of bamboos and matting, and received each one-third of a seer of cooked rice and a small quantity of *salna* or *curry*. Every person was provided with a ticket. Before the Government took the kitchens in hand, the food was distributed as equally as might be by handsfull, no measure being used. Now, however, a proper measure has been provided and each person receives a duly regulated share. Children, however, are still supplied on the old system, and get a large or small handfull according to their size. About two-thirds of the people present in this shed were either women or children, but a very large proportion of the women seemed to me to be quite able to work and not entitled to charitable relief. The distribution of food to the Hindoos was going on at the same time, but in another place at some little distance from the place just described. They were seated in similar rows under some trees, and I was cautioned not to go near them, afraid I should spoil their food! If the local Government has to uphold this sort of nonsense they are welcomed to do so, but they should not call such a gathering a "relief measure." Over and over again it has been proved that the majority of the Hindoos will eat, regardless of caste prejudices, under the pressure of necessity, and this silly pampering of the prejudices of low-caste people is a piece of maudlin sentimentality. I confess I should have felt the greatest pleasure in depriving these people of the food they seemed so anxious for, if, as they alleged, the falling of my shadow on their food would have so contaminated it that they would not eat it. The proportion of Hindoos at this *burra khana*, who appeared to me fully able to do a day's work, was about the same as that among the Mahomedans, nearly one-third. The serving of the curry was a scene to which I can only compare the travellers' relief at Sholapore. Standing over the curry pot, the distributor held a small pot with which to measure out the curry. On every side—before, behind, and around him—were gathered the hopeful recipients, who cursed and swore at one another and pushed and elbowed in a grand scraich encounter, to see who would be first served, and amidst the hubbub the distribution proceeded in a tolerably successful manner—one getting more than another, some apparently getting none at all.

From this place I went to the Binmungal *chatram* or dharmsalla. Here the feeding for the day was over when I arrived and I missed seeing the people, who, I was told by the head man, had been there that day to the number of 1,821. The relief afforded here is a draught of *cunjee* in the morning at 8 o'clock. Of this "health giver" the people are allowed as much as they care to take. At 2 P. M. one-third of a seer of cooked rice and a little *salna* is given. Tickets were formerly given to the people here, but this has now been discontinued and all comers receive the relief without enquiry. After getting relief at this *chatram*, which I forgot to mention is one of the places I mentioned as being established by the Government on the principal roads, for from six to eight days the people are sent back to their own villages, none of them being permitted to enter the town or cantonment. From what I have thus seen there can be no doubt but that charitable relief is being overdone to a very considerable extent.

One subject only remains for me to touch upon. This is the hospital sheds which have been opened for the reception of all cholera and small-pox cases. These are situated at about a mile from the Binmungal *chatram*. The cholera sheds consist of three sheds—one devoted to women, one to males, and one used by the apothecary, dressers, &c. The sheds are about 25 by 12 feet—speaking from memory and without actual measurement. The walls are built to a height of about six feet, above which a good thatched roof has been raised, the open gables at either end being closed in with matting. Seeing the sheds from the outside they appeared to me as though they must be very imperfectly ventilated, and I went with Dr. Bartley, the Sanitary Inspector, who happened to be there at the time of my visit, into both sheds, and was agreeably surprised to find them cool and thoroughly well ventilated. This was the more noticeable as both the sheds were so full of patients that human ingenuity could not possibly introduce another bed into either of them. The cholera only broke out seriously on Saturday last, and when I visited the sheds on Monday afternoon there had been 35 cases received, out of which 22 had proved fatal, many of the cases received being hopelessly far gone when brought to the hospital. Two of the people—a man and a woman, the latter having lost two children within the last few days—were dying while I was there, and two little boys were brought in, having been picked up on the road. Before I left, a tent arrived which had been sent down to do temporary duty during the erection of some more sheds. The locality chosen for this hospital is well qualified to meet the requirements of such an institution, the sheds being near the top of a high bank without being too much exposed. A constant breeze of fresh air sweeps through the camp and carries with it all the tainted atmosphere of the huts or sheds, away from the town, &c. Water—good and clear—is got at a convenient distance, and there being no roads or thoroughfares near, there is no danger of any infection spreading. The cases which have already occurred have all been of the one description—the "white cholers,"—brought on, probably in many instances, by the use of bad food.

The small-pox hospital consists of a double pole tent for a female ward and a bamboo and matting shed for the male patients; there is also a small hut for the dresser in charge. There were but four patients here on Monday, and their cases were not very bad, but the precaution of keeping them away from the town, and even from the Bowring Hospital, is a wise one.

In conclusion, I may note that the distress in Bangalore itself is extremely small compared to that existing in some of the districts. The reports which some persons circulated a short time ago, to the effect that the people in the districts were dying of starvation, has not been officially confirmed and is most probably incorrect. Although I have condemned the systems adopted by the Government both with regard to their relief works and their charitable relief distributions, I must say that they have shown considerable energy in dealing with the distress, and the greatest possible care seems to have been taken throughout the province, from the first, to anticipate and counteract the evil effects of the successive bad seasons which have occurred.

RELIEF WORKS.

THE MOTIBAGH AND SIDESHWAR TANKS IN THE SHOLAPUR COLLECTORATE.

Bombay Castle, 6th February 1877.

LETTER from the Acting Sanitary Commissioner, No. B. 231—1877, dated 23rd January 1877

Reports on the famine distress in Sholapur, and suggests that sanction be accorded to deepening the Sideshwar Motibagh tanks as a suitable work for affording relief, and that the large number of indigent persons on the hands of the Collector be employed in carrying out village sanitation.

Letter from the Revenue Commissioner Southern Division, No. A., dated 1st February 1877.

Brings to notice the enormous demand for labour that at present exists in the Sholapur District, and that the only large work available is the Motibagh tank clearance, for which the Executive Engineer has prepared an estimate amounting to Rs. 30,000. States that he has directed the Collector to call upon the Executive Engineer to take over 4,000 men on this work from Monday the 5th February, and requests that Government will be pleased to approve of this measure, and sanction a grant of Rs. 30,000 for clearing the Motibagh, as it will improve the water-supply, and secure sanitary improvements.

Letter from the Revenue Commissioner Southern Division, No. 428, dated 2nd February 1877.

Forwards copies of two letters addressed by him to the Superintending Engineer Central Division, directing the immediate commencement of the Motibagh and Sideshwar tank clearances. States that there are upwards of 8,000 people now out of work at Sholapur, and in a very destitute condition, so that there was no alternative but to commence the two works referred to, notwithstanding that they are not works that he would desire. Expresses a hope that Government will sanction these proceedings, and an expenditure of Rs. 30,000 on the Sideshwar tank, the work being under Public Works Agency. Adds that, if hereafter any more suitable work is found, it will be possible to stop the Sideshwar tank clearance.

RESOLUTION.—The proceedings of the Revenue Commissioner are, under the circumstances reported, approved. The Motibagh and Sideshwar tank works may proceed under Public Works Agency, and the estimates, which are stated to be ready, should at once be forwarded for sanction.

2. Government desire that it may be explained why so large a number of destitute persons was found out of employment at Sholapur when the Revenue Commissioner arrived there; and why when charitable relief is being so freely distributed at the headquarter station, and there is so large a portion of the Collector's discretionary allowances for charitable relief still unspent, there should be many people in a very destitute, and some who are reported to be in a starving, condition.

3. The Revenue Commissioner should very fully and clearly report on these circumstances after due enquiry.

4. As regards the two tanks, the Sanitary Commissioner should at once suggest to the local officers the best mode of disposing of the earth excavated in regard to sanitary conditions, it, of course, being understood that any suggestions made on this head can be adopted without additional outlay.

5. No time should be lost in completing the investigation of the works provisionally approved in Government Resolution No. 49 C. W.—116, of the 20th January last. It is most desirable that the separation of the able bodied labourers from the less capable, and that the distribution, in this respect, between Public Works Department works and Civil Agency works, should be established as speedily as possible and maintained.

6. The attention of the Revenue Commissioner is again drawn to the necessity of completing the full complement of labourers on the Ashti and Mhaswad tank works, and he should put himself into communication with the Chief Engineer for irrigation in reference to drafting some of the Sholapur district people to the Nira Canal. It should be borne in mind that it is neither necessary nor desirable that the population of any particular taluka should be employed within their own taluka; on the contray, they should, at this period of the distress, be required to travel some distance in search of work.

7. In admitting applicants to relief, careful attention should be paid to the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 33 C. W.—103, of the 19th January 1877.

C. G. W. MACPHERSON,
Under-Secretary to Government.

BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.

Bombay Castle, 6th February 1877.

Memorandum from the Revenue Commissioner Kanarese Districts, No. 4245, dated 23rd December 1876.

Forwards a memorandum, No. 4945, dated 10th December 1876, with accompaniments, from the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, relative to the construction of the Gokak Canal in the Belgaum Collectorate, as a relief work, and requests the orders of Government on the subject; stating that, if the work were at once set on foot, it would give employment to a large number of labourers in the talukas of Gokak and Athni, where the want of employment is severely felt. A map showing the line of the Canal is appended, and the estimate for the work, amounting to Rs. 9,62,307, is ready for submission, when required. The canal is represented to be 39½ miles in length, with one branch eleven miles long, and to command altogether 66,825 acres, while the water supply available is calculated to suffice for the irrigation, annually, of 38,200 acres.

Memorandum from the Revenue Commissioner Kanarese Districts, No. 180, dated 29th January 1877.

Forwards a letter from the Collector of Belgaum, who, with reference to para. 2 of Government memorandum No. 201 F., dated 20th December 1876, states that it is has been found absolutely necessary to proceed with the work, Arbhavi and Nargund road, in order to provide relief for persons requiring it. The Revenue Commissioner observes that the estimate for this work is large, Rs. 72,345; and suggests that the Executive Engineer be directed to confine his expenditure on it to what is absolutely necessary for relief purposes. Adds that, if there is a prospect of the Gokak Canal being sanctioned at once, the above work need not be proceeded with.

Letter from the Revenue Commissioner Kanarese Districts, No. 181, dated 29th January 1877.

Forwards letters from the Collector of Belgaum and the Superintending Engineer Southern Division, and brings to notice that the relief works provided for the Athni and Gokak talukas of the Belgaum Collectorate are rapidly becoming exhausted, and that much distress is likely to result, unless new projects are provided. Advocates the commencement of the Gokak Canal, the earthworks of which project would afford employment for 10,000 people.

Memorandum from the Revenue Commissioner Kanarese Districts, No. 205, dated 30th January 1877.

Forwards, in continuation of his letters Nos. 180 and 181, dated 29th January 1877, a letter from the Collector of Belgaum who submits one from the Executive Engineer, and, under the circumstances therein stated requests the sanction of Government to the immediate commencement of the Gokak Canal as a relief work.

RESOLUTION.—Plan and estimate for the Gokak Canal have been prepared, and are ready. The estimated cost of the canal for works is Rs. 9,62,307.

2. As a large work must be provided in this part of the Collectorate of Belgaum for relief purposes, and there is none other available or so suitable as this canal, Government are pleased to direct that it be taken in hand as soon as arrangements can be made.

3. The Chief Engineer for Irrigation should report what his arrangements are for carrying it on, and when he will be able to commence it, and he should lose no time in making all the needful preparations.

4. As it is probable the work cannot be immediately commenced, it is absolutely necessary to provide other works in this part of the Presidency for the purpose of relief: the road from Arbhavi to Nargund, estimated to cost Rs. 72,345, should, therefore, be sanctioned, and should proceed to such an extent as may be necessary, pending the organization of preparations for the commencement of the Gokak Canal. The estimate for this road should be submitted.

5. The estimates for the two roads in the Athni taluka, from Athni to Kanmadi, and from Athni to Bellanki, should be prepared and submitted, as it is probable that these works may also hereafter be needed for relief purposes. The estimate for the road from Gokak to Athni *via* Darna should also be submitted.

C. G. W. MACPHERSON,
Under-Secretary to Government.

PRESENT STATE OF AFFAIRS IN CONNECTION WITH THE SCARCITY IN THE MADRAS AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES.

No. 5, dated 26th January 1877.

From the Government of India, to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

IN continuation of our despatch of the 19th instant, on the subject of the scarcity in Western and and Southern India, we beg leave to forward for Your Lordship's information, copies of the communications from Mr. Bernard, Sir R. Temple, the Government of India to the Madras Government and telegrams and letters from the Government of Bombay.

2. The condition of Bombay has not improved the numbers on the works having, by the 19th instant, increased to 337,511, and the prices of grain having slightly risen in the districts of Nasik, Satara, Kaladgi, Belgaum and Dharwar. There have been showers in Nasik, Ahmednagar, and Sholapur, and a heavy storm in Khandesh which has injured the *rabi* crops and washed away those in the beds of rivers.

3. In the Madras Presidency slight rain has fallen in parts of the Kistna, Nellore, Chingleput and North Arcot districts, but without practically improving the position of affairs. In Bellary there has been a large reduction in persons on the works, but this is nearly counterbalanced by increases in some of the southern districts, the condition of which is undoubtedly serious. The total number on the relief works is 1,015,835, independently of persons receiving gratuitous support.

4. Sir Richard Temple has visited all the central and southern districts of the Madras Presidency, and is to reach Madras to-day, for the purpose of conferring with the local Government. We have received and enclose herewith three memoranda from his Secretary, Mr. Bernard, on the condition and prospects of the Kurnool and Bellary districts, and the organization of relief in the former, as also two minutes from Sir Richard himself suggesting means of reducing and controlling relief expenditure in the districts of Bellary, Kurnool and Cuddapah and commenting on their condition. Regarding these districts, he makes very important suggestions, the result of which he estimates, in a separate telegram, will be a reduction in expenditure of ten lakhs of rupees per mensem. You will observe, from other telegrams from him which we enclose, that Sir Richard Temple considers that relief operations in North Arcot are cheaply and efficiently conducted, as compared with those in Cuddapah; that there has been some mitigation of the block of grain on the railways, but that the Madras line is still unequal to the demand for carriage; and that he has submitted to the Bombay Government suggestions analogous to those sent to Madras, whereby he hopes that twenty-five lakhs of rupees may be saved.

5. With reference to the subject of suspending instead of remitting arrears of land-revenue, we have commended to the consideration of the Madras Government a suggestion from Sir Richard Temple in favour of the latter course. On the other hand, we enclose a telegram from the Bombay Government, of which a copy is enclosed, to anticipate objections from that Government to the instructions which we issued, as reported in our last despatch; but the promised communication has not actually reached us.

6. In connection with your Lordship's telegram of the 16th instant, and our replies of the 17th and 23rd instant, we have to report that we have authorised the Madras Government to begin the Chingleput Extension Railway if, after consultation with Sir Richard Temple on the condition of the Chingleput district, they consider the measure to be necessary.

7. The inconvenience and irregularities arising from delegating to collectors in the Bombay Presidency the important power of commencing relief works without the previous sanction of the Revenue Commissioner having come prominently before us, we have requested His Excellency the Governor in Council to take steps for its withdrawal, and enclose a copy of our letter on the subject.

8. In continuation of paragraph 6 of our despatch of the 12th instant, in which mention was made of slight distress in the Colaba and Ratnagiri districts of the Bombay Presidency, we enclose copies of correspondence connected with those districts and the opening of relief works in Kanara, from which your Lordship will see that we have found it necessary to lay down, as a general principle, that the British Government is not under any obligation to provide extensive relief for the subjects of Foreign States.

9. In conclusion, we would invite your attention to a telegram from Sir Richard Temple in which he shows the application of certain paragraphs of our instructions to the condition of affairs in Madras and Bombay.

The papers referred to in the above letter are too long for publication, but the following minute by Sir R. Temple is important, and will be read with interest:—

Minute by Sir Richard Temple, dated 19th Jan. 1877.

HAVING visited the Ceded Districts, comprising Bellary and Cuddapah, and also the district of Kurnool,—all of which are much affected with loss of harvests and are threatened with danger unless some interposition by Government shall be maintained,—I have to submit for the consideration of the Government of Madras certain proposals, which have reference mainly to considerations of expense, as bearing on the condition of the people. In separate memoranda I have caused an epitome to be made of all that was learnt during my visit to these districts. This minute, therefore, will be confined to suggestions.

2. There is no doubt that in these districts the threatened famine has been met and is being kept down; danger being averted from the people, distress being alleviated, and the exertions of the local officers being most praiseworthy. But in rapidly accomplishing this great amount of good, three risks are incurred: namely, lastly, that the numbers of relief recipients should grow beyond the powers of the local officers to control; 2ndly, that the people may entertain an exaggerated idea of the extent to which the State charity can be properly dispensed; and 3rdly, that the Government may be involved in expenditure beyond its means of defraying. To obviate these two risks, two main objects might be aimed at, viz., 1st, to reduce the existing numbers, and 2ndly, to prevent the numbers, from rising too rapidly.

3. When distress suddenly developes itself over an extensive area, the local authorities are generally obliged to take all comers, until the first crisis is passed, thus not admitting of individual scrutiny. But afterwards when the authorities get a little leisure to examine the position, they are often able to eliminate persons who had at the first outbreak been temporarily admitted. It is therefore not unreasonable to suppose that now, when these districts have been placed for the present beyond the reach of danger, the local authorities might be able to re-examine every person in all relief gangs and to eliminate every one who did not seem to be in absolute need, or in such a condition as could not be endured without Government support. It may be conceded that many of those in the gangs are in absolute need. But I am sure the condition of many falls short of such extremity at present; whether their condition will hereafter approach such extremity is a question which may be re-considered a few weeks hence; all I say is that

1875, and to move that it be referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to report in a week.

Also moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Colvin be added to the Select Committees on the following Bills :—

To consolidate and amend the laws relating to the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature.

To regulate the procedure and increase the jurisdiction of the Courts of Magistrates in the Presidency Towns.

The Council was adjourned to next Tuesday at noon.

SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports for the week ending 24th are ultimo published for general information :—

Kurrachee.—Rain at Kurrachee 8 and Bula Khan's Thano 3 cents; total fall from 1st January to 31st December at Dadu 6·25, Kotri (Ghorabari) 7·98, and Mughobbin 9·31. Small-pox as before. Severe storm at Ketti on 15th; many boats wrecked and property valued at Rs. 16,000 destroyed.

Shikarpur.—Weather cloudy. Measles in Rohri. No other change.

Hyderabad.—Small-pox continues in four talukas; in city during past 12 days 31 cases, no deaths. Cattle-disease in three talukas. Fever still prevalent. Rabi crops flourishing. Northerly winds continue.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Weather cold. Rabi crops very promising. Fever and cough prevail.

Ahmedabad.—Rain ·68. Crops good,

Kaira.—Rain throughout collectorate: at Kaira 30 cents. Tobacco slightly damaged, other crops well.

Broach.—Rain on 19th twenty-three cents, with thunder and lightning; hailstones in three talukas. Crops damaged. Small-pox as before, several cases fatal. Fever in Amod, Wagra, and Ankleshwar.

Surat.—No change.

Khandesh.—Heavy storm on 19th; fall of rain and hailstones general. Part of monsoon crops now being threshed spoilt, and rabi crops seriously injured. Rain at Dhulia 1·68; total 14·41. Crops sown in beds of rivers washed away by sudden floods. Fever and small-pox in some talukas.

Nasik.—About half inch rain in eastern talukas.

Tanna.—Rabi crops not in good condition in almost all talukas. Fever throughout collectorate. Small-pox in two talukas.

Poona.—(Report dated 23rd.) No change.

Ahmednuggur.—Rain 17 cents; heavy showers and hailstones in four talukas, injuring standing crops.

Sholapore.—Slight rain in the district. Crops and people as before. Slight cholera in Barsi and Madha talukas.

Satara.—(Report dated 23rd.)—Cholera in Tasgaon taluka decreasing. Small-pox among people employed on Nehr tank.

Belgaum.—Cholera continues, deaths 165.

Dharwar.—Cholera in nine talukas.

Kanara.—Twenty-seven deaths from cholera.

Kaladgi.—(Report dated 23rd.) Cholera in three talukas, 84 deaths.

Rajkot.—Rain 34 cents. Public health good.

Wadhwan.—Weather cloudy. Public health good. Rain 46 cents; slight damage to wheat and cotton crops.

Baroda.—Thunder accompanied by rain on Friday and Saturday. Reaping of cotton in some districts commenced. Slight damage to cotton by last rain expected.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 22nd ultimo.) Weather cold and cloudy. Public health good. Crops middling. Cattle-disease in a few villages of Mangaon taluka. Condition of people generally satisfactory.

Ratnagiri.—(Report for the week ending 16th ultimo.) Crops in the same state as before.

General Remarks.—Slight showers in Gujarat, Nassick, Ahmednuggur, Sholapore, and parts of Sind. A heavy storm of rain and hail in the Khandeish District on 19th instant has done serious harm to the rabi crops and has washed away those in river beds. No change in crops elsewhere. Cholera still continues in Southern Mahratta Country, and small-pox in Sind.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE.

(*Englishman*)

The series of photographs taken by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd of the Imperial Assemblage are not only a success as works of Art, but are as correct views of that grand display of pageantry as could ever be desired.

In the first place, the vast area of ground which the amphitheatre, the dais, and the spectators' and visitors' blocks occupied, rendered it impossible to have the whole scene in one picture. Judgment had therefore to be exercised, whereby those who had not the privilege of witnessing this great ceremony would be able from the photographic pictures to form an idea of what the Assemblage was really like. For having used this judgment correctly, all praise and credit is due to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, fine views have been taken from various points. One presents to us the busy groups of political and other officers on duty marshalling the members of the assembly in their respective places; another, while it affords ample scope for imagining the crush which existed in the spectators' blocks, reveals the Viceroy's group on the dais. Lord Lytton has just finished his grand speech, and is waving his acknowledgments to those of our faithful feudatories who essayed to congratulate him.

Before the Viceroy, standing on the third step, is the Garter King at Arms, Major O. Barnes, in his gorgeous uniform; while on the ground beneath him are the heralds who proclaimed the joyful tidings to the Assemblage. The guard of honor, which formed a street to the dais, the groups of Gordon Highlanders and the Viceroy's Band, are also discernible in the picture.

Of the vast amphitheatre itself, three views were taken. The figures in these pictures, though small, can easily be recognized with the assistance of a magnifying glass. The Hon'ble Mr. Daly-ll, Major Sartorius, V.C. one of the Ashanti heroes, Captain Malcolm of the same uniform of the Central India Horse, and three or four other officers of distinction, cannot but be recognized by their friends as acquisitions to the picture.

The Native Chiefs in their respective stalls in the amphitheatre cannot wish for a better bird's eye view of their banners, especially presented to them for the occasion, and their gorgeously clad retinues grouped around them. There is, of course, not much which a native would actually admire, as his eye naturally looks for everything in full colours. It would, however, be impossible to colour such a picture. Taking each of these fine pictures on its own merits, and taking the whole together, there is not a doubt but that they are pictures of the Assemblage unequalled for accuracy and finish.

The photographs of the camps are good. The Viceroy's camp has been a disappointment, as it does not make as handsome a picture as one imagined, as he looked at it from the ridge flagstaff.

The camps of the three Lieutenant-Governors—the Central Provinces, Burmah, Bombay and Madras—are all pretty pictures, especially the Central Provinces. *Apropos* of Madras, there is a very good group of the Duke of Buckingham's party at Delhi. This is a great deal too good a photo., but it seems as if he was undecided as regards the pose of his left leg. The Ladies Grenville make charming photographs. Captains Aylmer and Hadaway and Major Bertie Hobart are faithfully represented,—and the two pillars of the present Madras Government, the Hon'ble I. G. Coleman and the Hon'ble V. Ramiengar, C. S. I.—are at the extreme ends of the group. Mr. Ramiengar is good, and Mr. Coleman better.

The greatest triumph, however, has been achieved in the Bengal group. The likenesses are faithful, and we find no difficulty in recognizing faces we have been daily accustomed to see. Sir Richard Temple very properly occupies a central position, while is staunch supporters—Mr Bell and Sir Stuart Hogg, &c.—really round Sim, reminding one of Saturn and his satellites. Altogether, it can be said without hesitation, that this group is not unworthy a place in a Book Beauty.

During our visit to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd's yesterday, to inspect the pictures under report, it was impossible to pass unnoticed, and without administration, the handsome manner in which the rooms have been renovated and repainted. The number of pictures around the walls has been reduced, as they can all be seen in the albums which load the tables scattered about the room. A whole day might be passed in the studio in interesting and pleasant study of all it contains. Before concluding this notice, we must not fail to give prominent mention to a splendid copy in oils life-size of the bust of our late Metropolitan, Dr. Milman. Scrutinize this picture with as hypercritical an eye as possible, and there is nought to cavil at. The painting is by Mr. Forsyth, a new acquisition to the firm. Photographs of nearly all the Native Princes and Chiefs in India are to be seen in the studio, a group of the newly installed Maharaja of Patiala and his Darbar officers being among the most recent additions.

THE HON'BLE GREGORY CHARLES PAUL, OFFICIATING ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

(*Indian Charivari.*)

The son of a well-known Armenian attorney of the old Supreme Court, Mr. Paul, after receiving his early education at the Martiniere, was sent to England, where he graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and obtained the degree of senior optime in the classics. In June 1855, he was called to the bar in Lincoln's Inn, and in November of the same year he was admitted as an advocate of the Supreme Court. Here he soon obtained a good practice, his knowledge of the languages making him an especial favourite with native clients. After having been standing counsel for some time, he was appointed Acting Advocate General, and was next promoted, much to his own pecuniary loss, to an officiating judgeship on the bench of the High Court. Again he returned to practice as Acting Advocate-General, and he has continued "acting" ever since, though it is a matter of astonishment to the public why the Government, which has thought him fit to act as a judge of the High Court and for a number of years as its principal legal adviser, has not confirmed him in the appointment. As Mr. Justice Kemp lately remarked, when distributing the prizes at an Armenian School, Mr. Paul has set a worthy example to his fellow-countrymen in India as to what may be accomplished by energy and hard work.

"Buck."

PICKINGS FROM "INDIAN CHARIVARI."—February 2.

BRAVERY V. BUNKUM.

Somebody has been suggesting that the "Delhi medals" distributed the other day ought to be distinguished in some way from the Delhi medals already worn by soldiers, and which are to things to be proud of, not things like these their name-sakes. The suggestion is a good one, and *Charivari* hereby authorizes the possessors of the old ones to have "For Bravery" engraved on them, and the possessors of the new ones to have "For Bunkum" engraved on them. Any one here after meriting a Delhi medal is also hereby required to specify whether it is a Bravery or a Bunkum one.

THE SONG OF THE YOUNG CIVILIAN.

(With compliments to the old Civilian, who sang *his* song in the *Pioneer* of January 16th)

Yes, go, my jolly old Fossil, and none of us here will grudge
A parting gramble from one who's perhaps a retiring judge:
Your lives are hard in two senses, so may be it's not your fault,
But that of the hardness of them, that now and again they halt.
But don't imagine, my ancient, that you are alone in your woes,
Or that *after* Agamemnon there'll never be more heroes.
Ever best of Agamemnon? Very likely not—never mind
Go house, and your well-earned rest in some English village find;
But don't suppose that because you've dropped behind these stirring times
You're entitled to slang your "stunts, in more or less feeble rhymes,
Whether for good or for evil, the times have changed, it's true,
And men, if they'd keep up with them, must know a thing or two:
It doesn't do now as it did in your day for men to have empty pates,
However, good they may be at clearing five-barred gates.
Perhaps it may be a mistake, but the line we've taken now
Is to civilize the Natives, and we can't do that, any how
By "riding glorious Arabs," by "chasing the mighty boar,"
Or driving, as you say, you used to drive, "a drag and four."
It's a common mistake, my friend, that's made by you bahadooring folk,
To think that you're loved by the Natives, who bend beneath your yoke;
Perhaps it's a natural notion for you to take up in your pride,
But just recollect, my good Sir, that you don't hear the other side.
Your highly respected Papa was no doubt a brick, as you say,
And his ways, as you describe them, may have done well enough in his day,
But as to his being more liked than a modern, I doubt that fact;
The Natives like him the best from whom they can most extract.
You can't force back, old man, the tide of Precedent and Code,
As well take bow and arrow, and toddle about in woad!
You and your like shouldn't grumble at what you can't understand,
Bow to it, don't resist it, you'll soon die out of the land.
If you don't feel easy here, go home, and leave the place to us,
And repose in a show case, labelled *Bahadoor Indicus*.
That's about it, old gentleman—you and your stylo are "played out."
And the day of Bahadooree's gone, without a shadow of doubt.
But don't suppose, as I told you up above, that you alone
Have right to growl at altered times and ruler's lowered tone;"
I've fifteen years of service, and a wretched three-figure screw,
And prices a double of what they were—how would that have suited you?
You weren't by baseless promises brought here, and when you saw
The swindle, and complained of it, ordered—to hold your jaw.
All things considered, you have not throughout your service had
A time that any one of us would dream of calling bad;
Your father, as you say yourself, had interest with the Board,
And no doubt the Civil Service with your relatives well was stored;
In those days you all were cousins, it wasn't so bitter a pill
If a job was done for a cousin—'twas in the family still:
Now, we are few of us cousins, but those who are of the fold
Get pretty much what they like, and the rest are left on in the cold.
Then, the Native-pampering policy's still worse for us than for you,
You'll never be at the orders of any sleek Baboo;
No highly paid appointment will be filched from you and given
To one who for the prize by abject flattering has striven.
Your pocket won't be picked by any "philanthropic" thief
In power at home, who'll laugh at you if you ask him for relief.
A dancing-master Viceroy's lessons you may set at nought,
'Twill be for *us* to practise by the salaaming he has taught.
Bah! Bad to worse is the rule now-a-days, and the modern wallah's fate,
Swindled and robed as he is, is as bad as yours, at any rate.
You're lucky, old man, to go out with your favourite "rule of thumb,"
We shan't have got away ere down, with a crash, the Raj will come.
Quiet right you are to have sent your sons to the Colonies, there to toil.
Instead of here, to be snubbed and robbed for the "children of the soil."
However, go home, and quickly, for if you can't see, old man,
That you're wanted here no longer, your Juniors certainly can.

ARISTOCRACY AND DEMOCRACY IN INDIA.

(*Spectator.*)

With the Coronation of Queen Victoria as Empress of India, the new policy begun by Lord Canning reaches its legitimate conclusion, and it may be well to examine as fairly as we can what that policy is. Up to the Mutiny, the main thought or central policy of all the men, who between 1842 and 1857 governed India, was emphatically and avowedly democratic. The masses of the Indian people were to be protected, and the aristocracy and plutocracy of the peninsula deprived as far as possible, of all power of "oppression," and to a great extent, of all external "privilege." Mr. Thomason, the ablest perhaps of civilian Lieutenant-Governors, held that there should be nothing left standing between the wise and Christian Government and the masses of the copyholders who hold and cultivate the soil. Sir John Lawrence thought the influence of the great landlords of the Punjab positively injurious. Lord Dalhousie, as Governor of Bengal, considered the power of the Zemindars far too great, and paved the way for some heavy direct blows at it, particularly at the right of every Zemindar to compel every tenant to present himself in person at the office of the estate. His Lordship, again, as Viceroy held it to be monstrous that the cost of defending and governing all India should fall on the portion of it held by Great Britain, and swept away the particularist Governments of nearly a quarter more. Every quarter so to speak, some fresh magnate was struck down, and some new proposal discussed for securing freedom, or prosperity, or education to the masses of the people. So convinced were all Lord Dalhousie's supporters that he was right, that had the Mutiny been postponed a dozen years, there would have remained in India only two hundred millions of cultivators and artisans, wonderfully protected, though in some provinces over governed, a most efficient bureaucracy, a weak but, as events showed, a marvellously resolute garrison, and a Government assuming much of the position of a Providence. It was a gigantic and in many respects a noble plan, but it over-strained the energies of the conquerors, and it demanded for success a condition, the appreciation of the people, which was to an unsuspected extent wanting. When the civil war broke out it was discovered that Bengal Proper, ruled by great landlords, was passively on our side; that Behar, our best recruiting-ground, was savage at the ruin of its great owners; that the whole North-West, where the "system" had been relentlessly carried out, was, on the whole, hostile; and that the remaining Princes, instead of leading our foes, as a body dreaded and checked the great popular movement. A new school of ruling men sprang up, with whom Lord Canning sympathised, who held that the natives had pronounced against Democracy, that it would be better to bind the landlords to us than to force on their tenantry privileges which they did not desire, and that the Princes should be re-assured, and admitted as hereditary feudatories within the permanent framework of the Empire. Oude, where circumstances had created a *tabula rasa*, was remodelled on the English idea, as it existed a century ago; action against the great landlords ceased; and the "Golden Bull," which assured to the Princes their perpetuity of succession and their hereditary rights, was solemnly proclaimed as the first law of the Empire. Ever since that date the new policy, though distrusted by powerful men like Lord Lawrence, has, on the whole, prevailed, until at last the Empire has been transmuted in outward form from a Cæsarist monarchy, ruled by a succession of picked Cæsars, to an Empire much more nearly approaching the German model. The aristocracy have been honoured, and recognised, and petted, till at the crowning ceremonial of the Coronation the scene was filled up by the Viceroy and his immediate agents, and the reigning princes, and the mediatised princes—*e.g.*, the Rajs of Benares—and the army, till it seemed as if the people had been forgotten. To put it rhetorically but truly, the plain of the Coronation was so full of the magnates that there was no room for the peasant.

We are not prepared to say that the new policy is either wholly indefensible or absurd. It has, if it succeeds, one very obvious merit of a very important kind. The seventy odd reigning Princes pay and control among them more than 300,000 troops, who, though imperfectly disciplined and equipped, are quite as good as any insurrectionary force likely to menace British power. An army of that kind, costing us nothing and making little drain on us for officers, would, if faithful, be a most useful instrument in our first task, that of maintaining the Roman peace throughout the continent, without incessantly appealing to European bayonets, which we cannot afford to waste. Then the Princes, if faithful, help to diminish the worst, or at all events, the most disheartening quality of our rule, its deadly monotony and colourlessness, which afflicts energetic and powerful natives with a sort of political despair. They want to rise by their courage, or their brains, or their resources, or their pedigrees, not by a careful system of examinations, which a man who only discovers at thirty that he could fight, or rule or administer, cannot so much as commence. Careers are opened under native Princes such as we could not, with our slightly stereotyped notions, open if we would. And finally, the native principalities allow of experiments in legislative and administrative practice of an invaluable kind, which we have no means of making, and indeed no right to make. Hindooism and Mahomedanism can develop themselves there; in one principality, a new and independent literature can spring up, fostered by the Court; in another, English plans of life can be fairly tried; in a third, an acute ruler can see whether native life and the assimilation of Western ideas cannot be combined in a new capital, an experiment actually made, and by all accounts successful. All this is good, and we are far from condemning a policy with such incidents, as some of our Indian friends would do, "right off the reel." It is wise to try it, but then it is wise also to see clearly what are the dangers and difficulties and possible or actual oppressions inherent in it. In the first place, it is an excessively difficult policy, much more difficult than its advocates seem to us to perceive. If we deal with masses of men direct, we can deal with them through broad principles which trained Englishmen can be made to understand, and through an agency which we know so well, and can, to speak, by the touch; but if we deal with them through individuals—and aristocratic government involves that—we must understand the aristocrats, and find individual agents who understand them too. They are very scarce. We ask any thoroughly experienced Indian Political if he knows of any measure which will heartily please Indian Princes and aristocrats, and which an Indian Government could pass, or of any class of men which could be relied on to produce Agents capable of exercising personal fascination over them. It is enormously difficult to know what they will like, and still more difficult to find a succession of Envoys whom they will not hate. We should have said, for example, that the idea of giving the five biggest men at the Coronation the Royal Salute which they have hungered for for half a century was very clever indeed, and so we think would the oldest Politicals; but Scindiah went away in a very dangerous temper, angry to a degree, though apologising for his anger; and the immense elevation of Oodeypore—quite right in itself, if history is to guide us at all—may produce endless ferment among second-class Mahomedan Princes. What do they care about his matchless pedigree, or his place in the Hindoo world? There is no certainty whatever in anybody's mind whether those gold and silver medals hung on the Princes' necks are regarded with honour or with shame—the late Nizam, we believe, *sat* on his Star of India—and no evidence that they like to feel themselves pillars of a "Mlecha" throne. The Venetian Massimi were not so fond of the Teutonic Kaiser, though they enjoyed all the advantages of their rank. That a Resident like Sir Henry Lawrence can make of a native Prince a man whose powers can hardly be too much increased may be granted at once, but then where is our manufactory of Sir Henry Lawrences? Is it not possible or even probable that the native aristocrat may want, and want strongly, precisely that exemption from law, that divine right of caprice, which a British Government cannot grant, and which, when it is assumed, ends, as in Baroda, in covert war between the Prince and the Empress? Englishmen will not stand Heliogabalus because of his rank. And then comes the final objection. Under this new policy, is there not a tendency to forget the great truth that if we do not govern for the millions, our presence in India is a very great and successful dacoity, and nothing better? The Anglo-Indian philanthropists assert that there is such a tendency, and we greatly fear that they are right. An anonymous correspondent, who might just as well have given his name, scolds us for applying the elder Mirabeau's phrase about a people *taillable et corvéeable a miséricorde* to Indian ryots, because he says we implied that they were ground down by the Government. We never implied anything of the kind. We implied and said that in the opinion of Anglo-Indian philanthropists they were regarded too much as men who might be taxed and worked at discretion, provided the higher classes were contented; and that is, under the new policy, the precise danger we foresee. They will be given up to their lords too much as they were in old France. The Government will be gracious, as Marie Antoinette was gracious, to those it sees and is thinking about, instead of to those millions for whose benefit itself exists. Hitherto, we frankly acknowledge, as our correspondent must know perfectly well, that the British Government, so far from oppressing the ryot, has been slightly too "socialistic" in its tendencies, has protected the masses too arrogantly at the expense of the individualisms; but the great pendulum has swung in the other direction, and our dread is that it will swing too far. If the ceremonial as enacted at Delhi is symbolical of the new tone, it has swung too far already. We would rather see one Act making justice more accessible than all that glittering parade, rather hear the Queen called by the millions "Regina protectrix" than "Imperatrix semper Augusta."

THE DELHI CEREMONIAL.

The pledge given by the Ministry has been scrupulously kept, and nothing has been heard of the Queen's Imperial title in England. It was meant exclusively for Indian use, and it was part of a settled policy that it should be made use of in India as much as possible. Accordingly everything was prepared on a very extensive scale to render the ceremony of proclaiming our Queen as Empress of India at Delhi on the first of January as gorgeous and imposing as money and ingenuity could make it. During the last week of December the Viceroy received in state a long succession of native chiefs, and on the great day itself the proclamation was made, and the Viceroy uttered a solemn address, and peals of cannon and musketry thrilled a vast assembly. Everything was done that seemed to the boldest flight of fancy calculated to impress the susceptible native mind. The Viceroy and Lady Lytton went about in one gilt howdah and their little girls in another. The very biggest officer in the British army was dressed out as a herald, and his cost alone was 200*l*. The magic letters V. I. were sown broadcast. Banners were presented to the provincial Governors of a most handsome kind, which they are to be allowed to keep; and for the native chiefs, not only were banners made, but arms, and even supporters were invented, so as to put them quite on a par with the most distinguished or ingenious of Englishmen. Medals, some gold and some silver, strung on bands, were thrown by the Viceroy over the necks of those whom he wished to attach to the dynasty of the Empress. A dais had been made by innumerable workmen eight feet high, and with a framework painted light blue; and there was a gorgeous umbrella shaped canopy, and the top of the umbrella ran to a silver point, and on the silver point was a large gilded cu-hion, and on the cushion was the Imperial Crown. As the intelligent reporter who telegraphed the account of the proceedings to the *Times* said, the only thing at all like it in England was the Derby Day, and that was most unlike. It can scarcely be possible to compare an Indian show with an English one. We are here so much more prosaic, somber, and unimpressionable. We have not the sky, or the minds, or the trappings to conduct and admire a ceremonial in a simple and childlike way. But in India it is as easy and, we presume, as appropriate to have a gorgeous ceremonial as it is at St. Peter's. Delhi and the Vatican know how to do these things, and those who attend know how to enjoy them. Nothing in the world could be more tedious and unimpressive to English readers than the narrative of the Delhi ceremonies; but then this ceremonial was not meant for Englishmen to read about, but for Hindoos to see.

The real government of India goes on in a steady laborious fashion, and no one could be more resolute or more painstaking than Lord Salisbury in conducting it. But to the ordinary policy of India the present Government has added an extraordinary one. Besides reality, it thinks there should be appearance. Good administration, justice, military force are excellent things, but we must think also of those for whom we provide these things; we must please these humble persons, consult their wishes, act as they act, and talk as they talk. To this considerate in light into the native mind we owe what may be termed the policy of sewgaws. The natives, it is said, are not like Englishmen at all. They are children. They want something to stare at. They want big words to roll in their supple mouths. The policy of gewgaws accommodates them. In order that they may respect the British army, it must have officers on only such a match what is actually say, it can see what natives are going to say. As Sir Stafford Northcote boldly put it, he could detect the word Empress trembling on the lips of people who kept persistently silent. Since it was known that the Queen was to be proclaimed Empress, which is now eight or nine months ago, the whole population of India, high and low, chiefs and grass cutters, Europeans and Hindoos, have to all appearance been supremely indifferent to the whole business. There has been no opposition; for there has been no interest one way or the other. The Indian world has taken the announcement just as the English world would take the announcement that the Queen was going in state to the pantomime. This is said to be just what might be expected. It is a phase of the grand antique tranquility of the East. The policy of gewgaws dives deep down below the fallacious tranquility, and with its eagle eye notes the troubled heavings of millions of dusky breasts, all secretly panting to see this very big, very expensively and very oddly dressed white officer, the little ladies in the gilt howdah, the Imperial Crown poised on a silver pinnacle, and famous chiefs wearing a band and a medal, and rejoicing in arms and supporters. The silent dreamers have now had what they wanted, and ought to be very happy, and contented, and faithful. There is no arguing about such a matter. Insight justifies itself just as second sight does, or the power of seeing ghosts. And it must be allowed that the policy of gewgaws, being founded not on reason but on insight, ought to be carried out boldly and without hesitation. Most unfortunately, Bombay and Madras are now threatened with famine, and it has been said that in a time of great distress public money ought not to be lavished on a show. This is unjust. The ceremonial at Delhi was not, in the eyes of its authors, a show. It was a solemn act of a deep and solid policy. Justice makes the native respect us; force makes them fear us; but gewgaws alone can make them love us; and the love of a whole people is cheaply purchased even if it cost as many millions as it will now cost thousands, especially when it is this people itself which is to bear the whole cost of having its affections quickened.

The severest critics must acknowledge that the new policy which is to be attended with such priceless benefits was carried out at Delhi with unwavering resolution and with the most anxious attention to all its possible bearings. It was not thought enough to hang medals round the chiefs' necks and present them with coats-of-arms. Something more than and more honourable was designed for their benefit. They were solemnly proclaimed as Councillors of the new Empire. As the Correspondent of the *Times* explained, this meant nothing whatever. The Viceroy will never ask their advice nor, if he asked it, would he pay the slightest attention to it. The Council is only meant as a gewgaw, an Oriental sort of gewgaw, like the Ottoman Parliament. Then again two of the greatest of the chiefs were created on the spot generals of the British army. Not that the humblest British private will ever dream of obeying them; but to be called general is a gewgaw that will be eminently pleasing to them. Unfortunately Scindiah, who is perhaps the most important chief of all, has lost his fresh native feelings. Insight was wrong in his case, and so far from his being happy and serene with his Councillorship and his Generalship and the sweet rolling sound of Empress, and the spectacle of Major Barnes, he actually sulked in an open and most unpleasant manner because he did not get the fort of Gwalior given up to him. As a Councillor of the new Empire he ought to try to understand the policy of gewgaws a little more closely than he does. With the aid of gewgaws we are going to make him and his fellows love and trust us; but, as for giving up a scrap of our real hold on him, that comes into the sphere of gewgaw, and he must busine-s not into the sphere of gewgaw, and he must not expect anything of the sort. If, however, Scindiah was not quite contented, it may be hoped that the rest of the native princes were really pleased with what was said and done. But the English community appear to have looked forward with some anxiety on their part of the day's proceedings. The notion had somehow got abroad that the Viceroy was going in his address to make some great, sudden, and startling announcement. All listened, or tried to listen, with eager interest, and at the end of the Viceroy's speech there was one universal feeling, that of joyful surprise. The Viceroy had said nothing of the slightest importance to any one except to the few initiated who thoroughly understand the policy which it is the Viceroy's duty and pleasure to carry out with intelligent fidelity. The ruling passion was strong to the close. Having exhausted, it might have been thought, the whole range of gewgaws before and during the ceremonial, he could have no new gewgaw left for the final decoration. But this was not so. He had the supreme happiness of announcing that from the Imperial horn of plenty one beautiful flower still remained to be thrown. For the better and more general, or perhaps more universal, recognition of public service and private worth, quite a new order is to be created, to be called the Order of the Indian Empire. Private worth ought not to be beyond the scope of the humblest ambition; and the proud day may some time dawn upon India when every native will not only eat in peace his own rice under his own banyan, but have his arms, his supporter, a copper medal, and a title.—*Saturday Review.*

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"What posies for our wedding rings,
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"Entered, at first man was a treasure;
A box of jewels, shop of rarities,
A ring whose *posie* was my pleasure."

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The custom is thus alluded to in the "Art of English Poesie," published in 1589:—"There be also another like epigrams that were sent usually for New Year's gifts, or to be printed or put upon bank-tring dishes of sumptuous, or of Medi-pains, which they were called Nenia, or Apophoreta, and never contained above one verse, or two at the most, but the shorter the better. We call them posies, and do paint them now-a-days also on the back sides of our fruit-trenchers of wood, or *use them as devises in rings* and armes."

Henry VIII. gave Annie of Cleves a ring with the posy—
"God send me well to keep."

Dr. John Thomas, Bishop of Lincoln, in 1753, who had been married three times, on his fourth espousals had inscribed on his wedding ring—
"If I survive,
I'll make the five."

Burke, in his "Anecdotes of the Aristocracy," states that Lady Catheart, on marrying her fourth husband, Hugh Macguire, had inscribed on her ring—
"If I survive,
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"This and my heart." "Auld Lang Syne."
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"Joy be with you" "Pensez a moi."
"I love and lyke my choyce." "For a kiss take this."
"God send me in my wife to be."
"Joye day and night be our delight"
"Mirah." "Endless as this shall be our bliss."
"I will be yours while breath endures."
"Pray to love, love to pray."
"In thee my choice I do rejoice."
"I wish to thee all joy may be."
"Love me, and leave me not." "Endless as my love."

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